The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,374—New Series.
BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891.

CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-0 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	J. F. Jephson	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 10th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	....	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 15th March 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R Phillips	2,700	300	15th March, 91.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	11th April, 91.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passenger forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
MOMBASSA	4,662	9th March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Greenhorn	3,267	21st March 1891

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR	3000	G. Miller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May 1891

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

	Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.	NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
L.	HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th ,,
M.L.	ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M.	BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L.	ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th ,,

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.

Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd March, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free,—MR. E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn, London, Eng.

TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, young (Green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ELGIN MILLS,

CAWNPORE.

WHITE TWILL LINING. } Delightful and Economical Wear for Shirts and Sleeping Suits.
STRIPED TWILL LINING.

N.B.—Specially recommended for the Hot Weather.

Cash Price—Shirts, Six for Rs. 15.
Do. —Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-8 each.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE SIRDAR'S PALACE.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS [illegible]" (Eagle Brand) BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.
Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

COLLARS! FOUR-FOLD.

BEST IRISH LINEN.

COLLARS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.

Shakespeare, Turn down all round	Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
Liverpool, Large Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Promenade, Stand-up slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Esplanade, Stand-up 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front.	
Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep	
Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round	
Polo, similar to above	
Special Reversible Cuffs	12 8

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } **BOMBAY.**

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD	from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER	from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL	from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK.

NEW (1891) EDITION OF KEMP & CO.'S PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index, and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The Work has been entirely re-written, and over 200 Pages New Matter added.

Limp Roan, Pocket Size.........Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and COMPANY from the very Finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far Superior to the Ordinary Run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good Smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence, "As being the very Best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1	Per Box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2	,, ,,	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3	,, ,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

ETCHINGS OF BOMBAY.

A COLLECTION of Twelve Beautiful ETCHINGS, in two Series of six each, comprising the following Views:—

No. 1.

- THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
- ESPLANADE ROAD.
- UNIVERSITY HALL, LIBRARY, AND CLOCK TOWER.
- SECRETARIAT.
- MALABAR POINT.
- PYDHOWNEE.

No. 2.

- BACK BAY.
- PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE.
- ENTRANCE TO ELEPHANTA CAVES.
- ELEPHANTA ISLAND.
- REVERSING STATION, BHORE GHAUT.
- PARBUTTI, POONA.

"Very charming Etchings of places of note in the City and Presidency, which deserve to become at once Popular. All are executed in a high style of Art, the Gradations of Light and Shade being admirably managed, and the Detail conspicuously delicate and clear."—*Times of India.*

"A collection of Etchings of Bombay, which come as a welcome addition to the Portfolio. They are Marvels of delicate Manipulation, and are remarkably Cheap."—*Bombay Gazette.*

Complete Series of 12	Rs. 5
Single Series of 6	,, 3

A MOST INTERESTING AND ARTISTIC PRESENT FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

EXCELSIOR

SHAMPOO LIQUOR is a NECESSITY and a LUXURY. Invaluable for HEALTH and CLEANLINESS, and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

SHAMPOO

Liquor, by cleansing the Scalp, invigorates the WHOLE SYSTEM; and relieves the HEADACHE so frequently the result of Hot and Depressing Weather. The

LIQUOR

is especially serviceable in the Morning, making the Blood circulate freely, and inducing a feeling of LIGHTNESS and COOLNESS, as valuable as it is rare. It effectually prevents COLDS in the HEAD. Use it when bathing, and the Bath will never be complete without

KEMP'S EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

MUNK'S MAGNETIC BALSAM. ASTHMA.

QUICK IN ACTION.
Cures in five minutes.
STANDS UNRIVALLED.
Possesses a Charmlike Property.
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

IN all cases of Asthma and Lung Diseases, no matter however obstinate.

Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., and other Chemists, at Rs. 2.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 12. THE GRAND & CRITERION HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine, Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS,
ESPLANADE.

THE LAST 8 NIGHTS OF THE TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) MARCH 6TH.
3RD GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
DEDICATED TO THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
FASHIONABLE BOX NIGHT,
AND
MOST SELECTED AND INTERESTING PROGRAME, including
THE TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BAR,
MASTER PEACOCK'S JOCKEY ACT,
EMULATING HIS MASTER.
MDME. FILLIS, THE LADY HORSEBREAKER,
will introduce her celebrated
BLACK BESS.
DARING LEAPS BY PART OF THE TROUPE,
OVER 6, 8, AND 10 HORSES.
DAN FEELEY'S GREAT
TRIPLE SOMMERSAULT,
TRIPLE SOMMERSAULT
F. E. FILLIS' SPLENDID,
BARE-BACK HOOP ACT.
COMBINING ACT, SCIENCE, & GRACE.
Madle. Kate and Dan Feeley in their
Miraculous Act.
☞ THE LADDER ON THE FEET.
THE SLIDE FOR LIFE!!
THE SLIDE FOR LIFE!!
THE SLIDE FOR LIFE!!
THE SLIDE FOR LIFE!!
DON'T FAIL TO SEE DAN FEELEY'S
Perilous Decent from the Top of
THE TENT TO TERRA FIRMA.
NEW PERFORMING PONIES & HORSES
WILL MAKE THEIR DEBUT TO THE
BOMBAY CIRCUS GOERS.
THE LIONS! THE LIONS!! THE LIONS!!!
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.
CHILDREN 4 AS. TO THE GALLERY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.

No goods to be supplied unless by written order signed by the Management.

Sole Proprietor	F. E. FILLIS.
Business Manager	W. LUNARDI.
Equestrian Director	J. W. WALLETT.
Advance & Advertising Agent	E. C. CLITHEROW.
Stud Groom	J. TRENT.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "LABOURDONNAIS" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SETTLING DAY for LOSERS, MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at the Office, W. I. T. Club, Sleater Road, Tardeo.

Accounts can be seen at the same place on SATURDAY between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m.

W. C. ROSS, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.
5th March, 1891.

CHUBB'S
BURGLAR AND FIRE
SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16, one drawer	Rs. 215
24 by 18 by 18, one drawer	„ 250
26 by 20 by 20, one drawer	„ 300
28 by 22 by 21, one drawer	„ 350
31 by 24 by 22, two drawers	„ 425
*38 by 26 by 23, two drawers	„ 600
*33 by 29 by 21, two drawers	„ 650
*48 by 28 by 24, without drawers	„ 775
*38 by 33 by 23, two drawers	„ 800

* These Safes are fitted with two Distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, via Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.
DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial. Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of (Rs. 42-8) Forty-Two and Eight Annas per Share, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1890, will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 23rd of March, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 14th March, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st March, 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1891.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter Share (free of Income-Tax), for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th Instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders, whose names shall appear on the Register on the 12th Instant, at the Company's Office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 20th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુળજીની કુંo
i.e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, (free of Income-Tax) for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th Instant, and between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register on the 12th Instant, at the Company's Office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 20th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુળજી સન્સની કુંo
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of ELZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

A YOUNG PERSON, wishing to go Home, offers her SERVICES as MAID or NURSE, in return for passage to London. "L. B.," care of Post Office, Malabar Hill.

FOR CHOLERA and DIARRHOEA the best, cheapest and most reliable Remedy is MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS. Price 4 and 8 Annas per Phial. For certificates of cures effected in different parts of India see handbills, which can be had of S. B. Motivala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

PORTABLE, Horizontal and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also Centrifugal Pumps. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WANTED, an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials, and stating salary expected, to "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

MRS. WALDRON'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, WILL BE OPENED from the 1st March. Nice, airy rooms. Open on all sides facing the Sea. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. WALDRON on the premises.

TO LET.—Upper-Storied and Roomy BUNGALOW, at Clare Road, near Kemp & Co., Byculla. Suitable for one or two Families or Hotel. Apply to B. SAKARAMJEE, House Agent, 19, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khotwadi, 7th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient, in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, on the Sea-Shore, opposite Scottish Orphanage, Mahim. Apply to DHUNJIBHOY J. JUSAWALA, Middle Colaba, opposite Panday Sanatarium.

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY. Standard Life Office. Bombay and Calcutta.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes, suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RECEIVED few FRUIT PLATES with MUSICAL Box, playing 2 Airs, with case complete Rs. 25—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASONS' STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock. Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 23
Six months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on the 20th March, 1891, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3.—A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party, whose tender may be accepted, failing to fulfil the Contract.

4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5.—The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other Particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

JOHN OWENS,
Officiating Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay G. P. O., 13th Feb., 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
CHIEF OFFICE : 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address
THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1891, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1892. Supplies to commence from 1st April 1891.

2.—Tenders must be accompanied by an Earnest-Fee of Rs. (500) Five Hundred in Currency Notes or Government Paper, without which no Tender will be considered. Government or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

3.—It is optional for Tenderers [illegible] for both descriptions of Paper "Miscellaneous" [illegible] for either of these separately. All [illegible] however, be Superscribed "Tenders for Stat[illegible] C. I. and R. M. Railways."

4.—In respect to the Metre Gau[illegible] Tenderers will be required to quote separately [illegible] as provided for the purpose on the Forms) their [illegible] delivery at Bombay and Ajmere respectively.

5.—Forms and conditions of Tender along with Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, and samples seen upon application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel.

6.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th February, 1891.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. To be had at PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
Sole Depot for India and Burmah,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd March, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, March 1st, 1891, the PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS WILL LEAVE and ARRIVE at the undermentioned Stations as under. For further particulars see Public Time-Table :—

STATIONS.	Local Mixed.	Local Mixed.	Through Pass.	STATIONS.	Local Mixed and Pass.	Through Mixed and Pass.	Through Mixed and Pass.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Poona ..dep.	8 0	15 45	20 40	Guntakal.dep.	..	8 30	20 5
Miraj .. arr.	20 57	4 57	6 29	Londa.....arr.	..	2 7	13 5
Miraj .. dep.	..	12 10	6 40	Castle Rock..arr.	..	..	14 42
Londa....arr.	..	22 0	13 36	Miraj.. arr.	..	11 32	20 32
Castle Rock ..arr.	..	..	14 42	Miraj.. dep.	7 10	11 52	21 0
Guntakul.arr.	..	19 25	7 15	Poona....arr.	19 51	0 5	10 0

THROUGH DOWN MIXED.

	H. M.
Bijapur Dep	11 45
Hotgi Arr	16 40

The Train Service on other parts of the Line remains unaltered :—

W. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 24th February, 1891.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20
TRICHY CIGARS.				
Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FOR SALE.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. THIRTY-SIX (36) ELEPHANTS of different sizes, and of both sexes (namely, 15 Males, 21 females) all young, in good condition, and well tamed, lately captured in Mysore, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Tellicherry, on SUNDAY, 22nd March, 1891.

2. A Descriptive Roll of the Elephants will be forwarded on application to the Undersigned, and the Elephants will be on view at Tellicherry two or three days before Auction.

G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddahs, Mysore.
Mysore, 15th February, 1891.

FOR SALE.

AT C. S. WINDOVER & CO.'S SHOW ROOM.
FASHIONABLE, LIGHT, AND WELL-BUILT CARRIAGES.

LANDAUS—Suitable for one or pair of horses, hung on C. and under Springs. Windover's Patent half C. Springs, and Eliptic Springs. Self-acting ahood and Steps, &c.
VICTORIAS—Self-driving with driver's seat attached and fixed Coach box.
BROUGHAMS—Circular and square fronted Broughams, India Rubber Tyres, hung on C. and under Springs and Eliptic Springs, also side light Brougham, open on all sides with glasses to slide.
DOGCARTS—Four wheel, Oxford and Tandem Carts, Sporting Carts, &c.

Estimates furnished and Carriages ordered out from England.

For particulars apply to
HORMASJI SORABJI,
Agent, C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Coach Builders,
Girgaum, next to Messrs. Scott & Co., Vety. Surgeons.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

		Rs.	a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of	100	36	0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres, „	50	16	0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ... „	„	14	0
Do. do. ... „	100	26	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ... ... „	„	26	0
Do. Londres ... „	„	26	0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas... „	„	25	0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra „	„	20	0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ... „	„	20	0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.
SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11 per 100.
Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TRABUCOS	Rs. 3 12	per 100
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

COROMANDEL CIGARS
AND
REAL BURMAHS.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams. Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..............£3,200,000.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.......... £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND...........£140,000

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund...............................$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

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THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*.
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
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For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

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Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

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Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
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Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
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Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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SINGLE COPY......As. 4.
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	480
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	4	78xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	1½ pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Cooria Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	8 5
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	365xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	191xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	915
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,235
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	115
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,645
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	165
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	730
Oriental	5,725	£25	£25	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	410
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	1,460
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	–	do.	421

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	127½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	245 dvd	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					132½
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	965
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	147½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	425
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	1300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	187½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	93½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	–	,000		Rs. 80	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	240
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	875
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	95xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	905
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	35
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	377½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	12½
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-5
China Leaf	„	22-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„	21-9
Do. Old	„	21-10
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„	22-5
English Sovereigns	„	14-2-6
Do. Dragons	„	14-2
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-10
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„	105-11
Sycee Silver	„	109

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Championship Matches at Lawn-Tennis.
Fillis' Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—I. M. S. Clive, from Calcutta ; Birchfield (s), Batoum ; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

Vessels sailed—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Frieda (s), for Madras ; Venetia (s), China ; and H. M. S. Serapis, England.

The Governor's Band.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast, per extra s.s. Aska, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Indian Christian Temperance Band.—A meeting of the I. C. T. Band will be held at the Grant Road Branch Y. M. C. Association to-day, the 6th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Admission free.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The statement for February 1891 shows the daily averge attendance to be 194·18 ; admissions, 1,912 ; prevailing diseases ; fevers and diseases of the respiratory system.

Fillis's Circus.—We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertised entirely new change of programme for to-night at the Circus. Others have been good, but to-night's is to surpass all previous performances.

The Bombay Art Union.—No. 4304, third prize "Around Vincent's Hill," has been claimed by Mr. Bapuji Barjorji ; No. 4790, fourteenth prize, "Girl peeling Apples" by Van Ruith, has been claimed by Mr. John Antony Alphonso ; No. 2481, sixteenth prize, "A Girl's Head" by Van Ruith, has been claimed by the Honourable N. N. Wadia ; and No. 2608, tenth prize, "On the Riviera" by A. Wallace Rimington, remains unclaimed.

Parsee Gymkhana.—We are asked to remind intending competitors in the forthcoming Gymkhana Sports that the entries will close on Monday next, the 9th inst., after which date double entrance fees will be charged. Members of cricket and other clubs must make their entries through the Secretaries of their clubs. Others qualified to compete are requested to send in their names, addresses, and occupations to the Secretary of the Sports Committe, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this afternoon, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Dance	Menuet	Boccherini.
Valse	Tanz Jubilarten	Fahrbach.
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette.
Gavotte	Punzicato	M. Watson.
Valse	Iris	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Bombay Portuguese Association.—We are informed that a general meeting of the members of the Native Christian community of the whole of the Island of Salsette (including Bandora and Thanna), will be held on Sunday, the 8th March, at 4 p.m., at the Schoolhouse at Andheri, in order to protest against the attempt made to establish an Association called the Bombay Portuguese Association, and to give their hearty adherence to the Bombay East Indian Association, which has been in existence for upwards of four years, and which has done material good to the community at large ; also to consider certain other steps connected with the welfare of the Native Catholic community of Salsette. The train which leaves Colaba and reaches Bandora at 3-10 p.m., will, by special arrangement made with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I, Railway Co., proceed to Andheri, stopping at Santa Cruz.

A Brutal Assault.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Saunders charged, on remand, Abdool Kurreem with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a sharp-pointed instrument to Mahomed Mirza on the 4th ultimo. In this case, it will be remembered, the prisoner had a quarrel with the complainant in a toddy shop, at Dhobie Talao, where a number of Mahomedans had met and got intoxicated. The parties came to blows outside the shop, where the prisoner got hold of a shoemaker's awl, and inflicted same ugly gashes on Mahomed Mirza with it necessitating his immediate removal to hospital for treatment. Pending the man's recovery, the prisoner was remanded to jail. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

A dishonest Cart-Driver.—Laxmau Balloo, a cart-driver, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girguam Police Court, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of four carts of lime with which he was entrusted and asked to deliver over to a person residing at Kamatteepoora. On the 5th of last month accused was entrusted by Maruti Hari, the complainant in the case, with a cart-load of lime and asked to take it to a contractor at Kamatteepura. The accused, however, instead of doing what he was asked to do, took the lime to a merchant at Chowpattee and sold it for Rs. 3. On the 26th of last month the complainant again entrusted the accused with two cart-loads of lime. The accused encouraged by the success of his first fraud repeated his trick. He was again succesful. On Wednesday last the complainant, still unsuspicious of the frauds practised upon him by the accused, again entrusted him with a cart-load of lime to be taken to the contractor at Kamateepoora. The accused tried his old trick again, but was caught red-handed. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment in each of the three cases. There were two previous convictions against him.

A Spree in the Hold.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lee Smith charged Cassum Khan Mahomed and six other dock-labourers with theft of eighteen bottles of brandy, valued at Rs. 36, and abetment in the commission of the offence, on the 4th instant. The second officer, Mr. Macfarlane of the s.s. Sculptor, lying in Prince's Dock, was called and identified the property as forming part of the ship's cargo. He deposed to finding the accused in the hold in a state of intoxication which ultimately led to a quarrel arising between them. On the police officer being summoned, the ship's hold was searched, and it was then ascertained that two brandy cases had been forced open, and the above number of bottles drained. The third prisoner was senseless from the effects of the liquor, and had to be hoisted out of the hold on a stretcher and taken to hospital. The evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution disclosed that Cassum Khan seems to have been the principal offender since he was noticed with a bottle of brandy in his hand and was helping his companions all round. But this statement he denied and informed the Court that he strongly protested against the conduct of the men for broaching the ship's cargo in the manner they did. The third prisoner said he became the worse for liquor and falling down did not raise. The remainder of the men denied the charge. As the magistrate entertained some doubt with regard to the second prisoner, he gave him the benefit of it, and discharged him. Cassum was convicted and committed to the common jail to undergo hard labour for three weeks. The third and fourth accused were fined Rs. 5 each. or, ten days in default ; while the fifth, sixth and seventh were sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

THE WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles (2nd Ties.)

Mr. E. F. Nicholson beat Mr A. B. Sangster, 6-2, 6-3.

Final.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, plays, Mr. A. E. Barton, at 5 p.m, to-morrow (Saturday,)

Doubles.

Mr A E Barton and Dr G W Jenney beat Mr H S Jacob and Mr H G Clarke 6-2, 6-3

Final.

Mr E F Nicholson and Mr A K Oliver play Mr A E Barton and Dr G W Jenney.

At 5 p. m. to-day, Friday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, March 6.

8-30 p.m.—Litany and Instruction. [illegible] "Apostles' Fellowship."

Dusters.—For very superior Checks[illegible] apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Siz[illegible] 28 in., Rs. 1-8 per dozen, Size 36 in by [illegible] 3 per dozen. The above are the best Dust[illegible] had for the money anywhere. Samples Free. [illegible]cial terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

A SECOND TRIAL BEFORE A SESSIONS JUDGE AND JURY QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ABAJHE RAMCHANDRA DESHPANDE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 31st October last, convicted the accused of being in possession of forged documents, namely, papers on which seals, or signatures, or other marks and devices, which are used for the purpose of authenticating documents of the nature of valuable securities, had been counterfeited ; and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Manaksha J. Taleyarkhan, appeared for the accused ; while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appears that the accused was first tried, under section 475 of the Indian Penal Code, before Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 12th May, 1890, convicted and sentenced him to transportation for life. That conviction and sentence were, on appeal, reversed by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons on the 3rd September, 1890, when their lordships directed that the accused should be re-tried by a Court of Sessions with a new jury. In accordance with the above order, the second trial was held, on the 31st October, 1890, before Mr. T. Hart-Davies, who convicted the accused under sections 474 and 475 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to transportation for life. This second trial has also been quashed, as would appear from the following judgments.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment in the appeal, said : The Sessions Judge's charge to the jury deals so imperfectly with the questions which it was necessary for the jury to consider that it cannot be regarded as sufficiently complying with the requirements of section 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that, in charging the jury, the Court shall sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence and lay down the law, by which the jury are to be guided. That is, the Court is to lay down fully and clearly the law applicable to the facts of the case. Now the jury, in the present case, have convicted the accused of offences under sections 474 and 475 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of his possession of 37 documents which are specified in the charge. To support the charge under section 474 of the Indian Penal Code, it was necessary for the prosecution to prove, 1, that the 37 documents were forged ; 2, that the accused knew them to be forged ; 3, that he was in possession of them ; 4, that he intended that they should be fraudulently or dishonestly used as genuine ; and 5, that each of the documents was of the description mentioned either in section 466 or section 467 of the Indian Penal Code. In such a case, it might have been more convenient if a separate head of charge had been prepared in respect of each of the documents in question. Illustration (d.) of paragraph 1 of section 235 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shows that that would have been a permissible course. The course actually adopted, however, is not illegal and would not have prejudiced the accused if the attention of the jury had been directed separately to each document. In his charge to the jury, the Sessions Judge says that the documents are admitted by the defence to be forgeries, but he does not deal at all with the question whether the accused knew them to be forgeries and intended that they should be fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine. The only document he refers to in any detail is exhibit No. 16. That is the only document in which the accused is shewn, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, to have any interest : and it is because this document was found with the other documents in the accused's house that the accused's connection with all the documents was held to be established. But as regards this particular document, the Sessions Judge remarks that it seems to be "a rough sketch to serve as practice for a finished forgery, but which has not yet been used, and which could not be used in its present form." The Sessions Judge did not apparently intend the jury, in respect of this particular document, to find the fourth of the points of determination above indicated against the accused. There is no direction at all as regards that point in respect of any of the other documents. Again, there is no attempt whatever to discuss the question whether any of the documents was of the description mentioned either in section 466 or 467 of the Indian Penal Code. But except as to documents falling under one or other of those sections, section 474 has no application at all. Again, to support the charge under the latter part of section 475, it was necessary for the prosecution to prove, 1, that the accused was in possession of the papers referred to in the charge ; 2, that the devices or marks on those papers were counterfeited on them ; 3, that the devices or marks were such as are used for the purpose of authenticating any document described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code ; 4, that the accused intended that the devices or marks should be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to documents other than forged or thereafter to be forged. Now, the Sessions Judge does not, in his charge to the jury, even refer to the provisions of section 475 of the Indian Penal Code, which are applicable to the case, or indeed to that section at all. He refers only to Section 474. Nor does he, in any part of his charge, deal with the third and fourth points for determination above indicated. The charge, as it stands, is most defective and misleading, and the case must be re-tried. At such re-trial, which must be by a Sessions Judge, who has not already formed an opinion on the merits of the case, the necessity for adding a charge under section 476, Indian Penal Code, should be considered. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the case be re-tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction. The Government will be moved to appoint a special Sessions Judge to try the case with a new jury at Belgaum.

Mr. Justice Parsons, who concurred in ordering a fresh trial, said : It is much to be regretted that the verdict of the jury at this second trial cannot be accepted, and that a fresh trial must be ordered ; but in my opinion, it is the only course open to us to take. The accused was charged first "with having in his possession 37 papers on which seals or signatures, or other marks and devices, which are used for the purpose of authenticating documents of the nature of valuable securities, have been counterfeited, intending that such seals or signatures, or other marks and devices shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to documents thereafter to be forged on such papers, an offence punishable under section 475 of the Indian Penal Code." To sustain a charge under this section 475, it is necessary to show, first, that a device or mark has been counterfeited on some material ; second, that the device or mark so counterfeited is used for the purpose of authenticating any document described in section 467 ; third, that the accused is in possession of that material ; and fourth, that the possession is with intent that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to a document then forged or thereafter to be forged on that material. These several points should have been clearly placed before the jury with the evidence relating thereto, and the jury directed that they could convict the accused for the offence charged under section 475 only if they found all of them in the affirmative. Instead of doing this, the Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, has nowhere so much as mentioned section 475 of the Indian Penal Code ; still less explained to them the substance of the offence described in it. From the first opening sentence—"in this case the accused is charged with being in possession of forged documents, an offence punishable under section 474, Indian Penal Code"—to the concluding remark—"if you find in the affirmative that the forged papers were in possession of the accused, you must find him guilty"—the Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, has only dealt with the second offence alleged against the accused, namely possession of forged documents under section 474 of the Penal Code, so that although the jury convicted the accused of an offence under section 475 it is impossible to accept that verdict. It was passed with regard to an offence the very nature of which, and the evidence necessary to support which, were never placed before them, and as to which the judge was wholly silent. The second charge against the accused was "being in possession of the above-mentioned 37 documents, knowing the same to be forged, and intending that the same shall fraudulently or dishonestly be used as genuine, an offence punishable under section 474." To sustain a charge under section 474, it is necessary show, first, that the accused was in possession of the documents ; second, that he knew the same were forged and intended that the same should fraudulently or dishonestly be used as genuine ; and third, that the documents are of the description mentioned either in section 466 or section 467 of the Penal Code. These several points should have been clearly placed before the jury with the evidence relating thereto, and the jury directed that they could convict the accused under section 474 only if they found all of them in the affirmative. The Sessions Judge, however, has dealt with the first of those points only in his charge to the jury. Throughout he has charged them that the only question for them to consider is, were those forged documents found in the possession of the accused ; and he leaves the case to them with these words :—"If you find that the forged papers in the possession of the accused as proved by the direct evidence of the finding and the indirect proof of the connection of one of the papers with the affairs of the accused, you must find him guilty." He thus has ignored altogether the question of knowledge combined with intention, which is so absolutely requisite to justify a conviction, and upon which the accused was entitled to have the opinion of the jury. Moreover, the Sessions Judge has omitted to direct the jury as to the description of the documents, which is necessary for the constitution of an offence under section 474. He mentions at any length one only, exhibit c. 16 ; and he calls this in one place "a rough sketch to serve as practice for a finished forgery, but which has not been used, and which could not be used in its present form" ; and in another, "a tracing or attempt to portray a pedigree." Such a document apparently would not come under the description of either section 466 or 467. With respect to the description of the other documents, he is silent, and yet unless they are found to fall within the description mentioned in either section 466 or section 467, the conviction under section 474 is illegal ; and unless they fall within the description mentioned in section 467, the sentence is illegal. It is impossible to accept the verdict of the jury given after such an imperfect summing-up ; and such a deficient and wrong direction as to the elements necessary to constitute the offence in respect of which they were to deliver their verdict. They have evidently convicted the accused of offences under sections 474 and 475 on the direction of the judge that, if they found that the papers were in the possession of the accused, they must find him guilty. Such a direction was palpably wrong, for possession alone would not constitute an offence under either of the said sections. I concur in reversing the conviction and sentence, and ordering a fresh trial.

The Court, for the above reasons, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed that the case be re-tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction. The Government was to be moved to appoint a special Sessions Judge to try the case with a new jury at Belgaum.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BHOWNUGGER.

The interesting ceremony of the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Bhownugger New English School took place on the 1st instant in the New Danapitha School-house. The local officers, the High and A.-V. Schools staff, Mahajans, Vakils, and other guardians of the students studying in the school, having all been invited, a large and influential gathering was the result.

Raolshri Harisinhji Rupasinhji had kindly consented to preside, but urgent business prevented his attendance and, Mr. J. N. Unwalla took the chair.

Mr. Ichhashankar Prabhashankar, the head master, then read the following report :—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business in hand, I should deem it proper here to inform you that Raolshri Harisinhji Rapasinhji has, on account of urgent business, sent words conveying his regret that he would not be able to preside at the meeting, as he had consented to do ; I would therefore request Mr. J. N. Unwalla to do the same for him and distribute the prizes. It is with feelings of extreme pleasure and delight that the proprietors of the school are to witness the second occasion of the prize-distribution and in this connection, it will not be out of place to state briefly the progress the school has made during the past three years of its existence. The school was opened on the 5th of December, 1887, when its want was badly felt by the people of this town, especially by the comparatively poorer classes. It will be superfluous to state, how the idea of starting the institution originate[illegible], as it was detailed on the previous occasion. O[illegible] the first day of opening, only thirty stu[illegible] the school and the number went on [illegible] now, when it has come up to nearly [illegible] thirty of different castes and creeds. [illegible] they include the Hindoos but also [illegible]jas, Memans, Rajputs, Khavases, Marvad[illegible], and others. After its opening the proprietors made an application to his Highness the Maharaja Saheb to register our school according to the grant-in-aid system. On the joint recommendation of Messrs. Giles, Unwalla, and Rao Bahadoor Gopaljee his Highness the Maharaja Saheb—(applause) was good enough to enlist the institution as one of the aided-schools. The opinions these experienced educational officers have expressed have been hereto attached. Mr. Giles, in a letter No. 5480 of 1889-90 addressed to the Diwan Saheb and Senior Counsellor, Bhownugger State, writes, "I think that there is no objection to the registration of the aided school for grant-in-aid in the year 1890-91 as the managers seem to be doing their best to conduct the school intelligently." Rao Bahadoor Gopalji Soorbhai Desai makes the *shera* in the visit-book, "I humbly believe that it will in course of time rise to be a very important institution for imparting English education to the poorer classes of this prosperous town. It deserves every encouragement at the hands of the wealthy gentlemen of the State, which latter being the foremost of all the Native States in the Province in inaugurating works of public utility, will give its helping hand to the growth of the school." (Cheers.) It will not be out of place to mention here that a separate Grant-in-aid Code has been passed by the State and not only this school but the private schools at Mahua and Sihore have received his Highness's noble support. (Cheers and applause.) In the year 1889 the school was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector Rao Saheb Dolatram, and last year it was examined by Messrs. J. N. Unwalla and Kanialal D. Dhru, the grant-in-aid officers of the State. The proprietors in the beginning met with insurmountable difficulties in such a noble undertaking as this but they have overcome them by the valuable and timely advice of Mr. Unwalla. (Cheers.) I cannot resist the temptation of expressing my thanks to Mr. Burjorji A. Enti, B.A., for his kind and invaluable advices on all occasions. The students are taught here up to the IV. Standard, and such as are found qualified are admitted by the head master of the local high school into the V. Standard class. The total number of the students who were thus admitted into the high school during the last three years is nearly thirty. The teaching-staff of the school is on the whole qualified for the present requirements of the schools, and has received the approval of the Educational Inspector, N. D. Besides it will be a matter of joy to all present here to learn that the school has received a few sums of money in the form of donations and exhibitions from some of the educated gentry of the town, who have known its real worth, and whom I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking on behalf of the proprietors. Among the men let me mention the names of Raolshri Harisingji and Mr. J. N. Unwalla who have been kind enough to give a certain sum to be utilized in prizes to the successful students along with the prizes the school has received from his Highness Sir Takhtasinhji G.C.S.I. in honour of his birth-day festivities. (Cheers.) Although the character of the school is strictly private, yet the proprietors have not the least intention of deriving any pecuniary benefit from it ; and if the Mahajans of the city have a desire of managing the school the proprietors are ready to entrust it to them. In a city like Bombay the practice of establishing new schools has proved very benefical to their proprietors and such schools are found thriving day by day. In this city also such a time is not far off. Gentlemen, the financial condition of the school is not very satisfactory. Last year the fees of the school amounted to Rs. 950, and other incomes amounted to Rs. 390, including the Durbar-Grants of Rs. 342, for the year 1888-89. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 1,515, out of which Rs. 1,060, were paid as salaries to the teachers. Taking all these into consideration we find that the average income per head is eight rupees, while the expenditure per head is twelve rupees. Thus the school has not yet attained that stage when it can defray its own expenditure. Still it is hoped that in time to come, the pecuniary condition of the school will be improved to a great extent. Notwithstanding this, the managers pay the greatest attention to provide it with useful books, pieces of furniture, and other necessaries. At present the School has pieces of furniture, worth rupees three hundred and books worth rupees five hundred out of which books worth rupees two hundred have been received from the Durbar. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, this is the second occasion of publicly distributing prizes to the students of this school. On the first occasion the prizes were distributed at the hands of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass, the president of the school-committee, for which the proprietors were very thankful to him. You are all aware that Mr. J. N. Unwalla has shown practically by presiding on this occasion what keen interest he takes in the welfare of this institution. It will be a presumption on my part, a student of his, to say too much about Mr. J. N. Unwalla, because the fact that Bhownugger is fast entering the lists with Bombay in educational matters, is the result of his noble efforts. (Cheers). The foundation of a college for imparting higher and liberal education to the natives of Kathiawar, is due to his efforts to a certain extent. In short it is no exaggeration to say that his name will never be forgotten by the educated classes of this civilized city. (Cheers.) In conclusion I must tell you that the proprietors have instructed me to say a word or two for Mr. Manshankar Pitambardass Mehta, the honorary manager of the school. It would be no exaggeration to say that the school owes its existence to him. Not only that several obstacles, such as pecuniary and others, have been warded off through his patience, but he has laid the plan of the management of the school on so good a basis that there is no possibility of any laxity in it in times to come. It is no wonder that the proprietors tender their grateful thanks to him for the ardent zeal and disinterested motives with which he manages the school ; but it is enough to say that those who are in any way connected with the school never fail to thank him. (Cheers). In the end I beg to express my sincere thanks on behalf of the manager, staff, and the students of this school to you all gentlemen for honouring the school by your presence on this occasion, and to you Mr. Unwalla, for having condescended to distribute the prizes. (Cheers and loud applause.)

Then followed the recitations in the following order.

Harilal Bhanshankar Bhutt. (English recitation from Sir Walter Scott, Hunting song.)

Lakshmiram Narbheram Dave (Sanskrit recitation from Bhartswhari Shnlokas of Niti and Vairagya.)

Jadanaji Narayan (Gujerati from Takhtaprokash.)

Shariff Karim (English recitation from Julius Cæsar, Antony's speech.)

Anandji Dewaji Soni (Persian Gazel.)

Gangaram Nathubhai Trivedi (Sanskrit Shlopas from Bhartruhari.)

Kanji Mathur (English, A Boat-song by Cunningham).

Narotam Motichand (Prayer in Gujarati.)

A dialogue from New. Royal Reader No. IV. by Sherden Knowles.

Tell. Trikamrai Dalpatram Mehta.
Verner. Premji Gopalji Dodia.
Sarnem. Bhanuprassad Narsingprassad.
Michael. Chhotalal Acharya Vanmali Baxi.

Farewell compliment from Narmdashankar, by Anandji Devaji and Jadavaji Narayen.

When this was over the interesting ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful students of the school was performed at the hands of the chairman.

Mr. Unwalla then began his address by expressing his regret that his friend Raolshri Harisinhji Rupasivhji could not preside on this occasion as he was prevented from doing so on account of some urgent business. As a gentleman of culture he would have thoroughly appreciated the honour and would have been delighted to find the school prospering. He then thanked the proprietors and the managers for their kindness in offering him the chair. The report read by the head master afforded him very great pleasure, he said, and the pleasure was doubly agreeable to him for all connected with the school were his pupils either in the High School or the College or both. As an educationist it was a matter of no small satisfaction to him that his pupils were thus coming forward to make themselves useful in the cause of humanity by becoming practical teachers. He assured them that the teacher's profession is honorable and yields to none as such. He then animadverted upon the innumerable difficulties they had to contend with even sometimes from quarters the least expected. In solving all these difficulties he was glad they had always consulted him as their referee and he promised his constant support—(cheers)—as long as they worked honestly and as long as they remained loyal to their greatest benefactor, his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, to whose liberal educational policy they owed their very existence. (Cheers and loud applause). He looked upon the school as an infant but not a helpless infant as having just passed the eventful period of teething—(hear, hear,)—and said that it had now cut its teeth and was now fit to be fed by something solid, viz :—a solid and substantial grant-in-aid from the Durbar (cheers). He thought that the school was instrumental in affording two useful lessons to the inhabitants of Bhownugger, *viz.*, teaching them firstly how valuable *self-help* is, and, secondly, how the school-master's profession ought to be honourable. He complimented the manager, Mr. Manshanker P. Mehta, on his disinterested efforts to maintain the efficiency and discipline of the school, and all connected with the school on its general progress as shown by the results at the last annual examination conducted by himself and Mr. Kanialal, pursuant to orders from his Highness the Maharaja Saheb as it was now an aided institution. (Cheers.) He also congratulated the students on the creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves with their recitations. He then addressed the boys in Gujarati in an elaborate speech, impressing the fact that education is not simply meant to afford them facilities to gain a livelihood in after-life but to teach them how to live. (Cheers.)

Mr. Amarchand Jasaraj, an influential member of the Bhownugger Mahajanas, then expressed himself well-satisfied with the progress of the school and of the Bhownugger youths at large and offered a prize of five rupees to the student who, gained the highest number of marks in the Sanskrit Examination. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bechardass Karsanji, a leading member of the Bhownugger Bar, then spoke of the necessity of rendering oneself useful to society at large, and expressed his regret for being so long backward in taking any active interest in the welfare of the institution. (Applause.) He also admonished the proprietors to be extremely grateful to Mr. J. N. Unwalla, for the warmth and feeling with which he expressed the delight at the success of an undertaking of his pupils. Having spoken of the gratitude which the Bhavanagger public owe to Mr. Unwalla for his literary character, he offered a sum of Rs. 100 (hundred) to be invested in security, the annual interest whereof should be utilized in granting prizes to the student passing his examination with the highest number of marks in English. (Cheers.)

On behalf of the Reverend F. X. Medira, Mr. Jeshankar H. Trivedi, the Assistant Master in St. Xavier School, then offered a prize for good conduct. (Cheers.)

The offers of the gentlemen mentioned above, were then accepted with best thanks by the manager on behalf of the proprietors, whose sense of gratitude to the gentlemen for their zeal in advancing the cause of education of the Bhownugger youths, he said, will be conveyed to them in course of time. (Cheers.)

Mr. Prabhashankar Jetashankar then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his kindness in having accepted the chair and so successfully conducted the business of the meeting.

The chairman, Mr. J. N. Unwalla, said he was highly obliged to Mr. Prabhashankar for proposing a vote of thanks, which in his opinion was not needed, as he considered it his duty and a very agreeable duty too. In the end he concluded by saying that he felt really satisfied to find that the laudable efforts of the proprietors had thus been rewarded by the citizens of Bhownugger. He resumed his seat aimd hearty (Cheers.)

The gathering then dispersed after the customary distribution of *pan-soparee*, *nose-gays* and garlands.

POLO AT UMBALLA.

The first ties in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament were played off on Monday in the presence of a very large assemblage of spectators. The ground was in splendid order, the weather was perfect, and all the arrangements were as usual excellently carried out. The first game was between the 7th Hussars, comprising Lieutenant Haig, Captain Carew, Lieutenant Sutton and Lieutenant Poore, and the Queen's Bays, comprising Lieutenant Bushe, Captain Anstice, Captain Dewar and Lieutenant Sykes. This was a hollow victory for the 7th, who all through had it their own way and won by ten goals to love.

The next game was between the 3rd Dragoon Guards, comprising Major Roche, Major Diamond, Captain Lushington, and the 5th Lancers, cromprising Lieutenant Scott, Colonel Chisholme, Captain King, Lieutenant Ryder, Lieutenant Wood and Lieutenant Oakes. This game was very evenly contested and evoked much enthusiasm among the spectators. At the close of the allotted periods each side had scored six goals. The posts were then widened and play continued for ten minutes when each side made another goal and play was continued, when the 3rd scored one goal and came out victors by eight goals to seven.

The third game was between the Rifle Brigade, comprising Sherston, Vernon, Alexander and Talbot, and the 7th Dragoon Guards, comprising Captain Macdougall, Lieutenant Follet, Captain Lowe and Lieutenant Langworthy. The 7th had an easy triumph over their rivals and scored twelve goals to love befooe final time was called.

The Rifles, it should be explained, were playing ponies that had much taken out of them in the Infantry Tournament, else they would have made a better stand though they could not have conquerod such a strong, team as was opposed to them. The second tie will be played on Wednesday.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, accompanied by a disinclination for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some alterative medicine. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, a mild course of which will remove the symptoms, and speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

THE THANNA CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.

At the Thanna Sessions yesterday, before Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thanna, and a jury, Hormusjee Dorabjee Davierwalla, a wealthy Parsee land-owner and cultivator, residing in the village of Kavada, was brought up again on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with doing grievous bodily hurt to Deolya Dhangdaja, a Hindu labourer in his employ, on the 6th of August last.

Mr. Ramchandra Acharya, Public Prosecutor for the District of Thanna, prosecuted, and Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Narayen, Amrit, and Luxman Joglekar, pleaders, defended the accused.

Krishna Bapoo, Chief Constable of Oomurgaum, was first called and examined by Mr. Acharya. He said that Laxman, the Karbhari of the accused, was also arrested along with the accused in order to be charged in this case. He had, however, succeeded in making his escape from police custody and had not yet been re-apprehended.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw witness said : Mr. Rambhau, Inspector of Police, had made certain inquiries about this case in September last, owing to an anonymous letter received by him. Inspector Ramchandra had heard that deceased had died from diarrhœa. Luxman was arrested on the 17th of January last. He did not believe that the police used any violence in order to get out information from Luxman. He did not know if Luxman was taken to any hospital. He did not think he was.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Court to the prisoner : Have you anything to say in your defence ?

The prisoner : I am innocent. I leave my case in the hands of my counsel.

The Court : Gentlemen of the jury : I have not yet formed any opinion about this case. If you think that no case has been made out against the accused by the prosecution, you can say if it is necessary for the defence to adduce evidence.

The gentlemen of the jury expressed their opinion that the defence should produce their evidence.

The enquiry was at the stage adjourned till to-day, when Mr. Acharya will sum up the case on behalf of the prosecution.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 3.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six days :—Col E W Trevor, S C, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

The services of Surgn J P Barry, M B I M S, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps :— Col W Scott, S C, Comdt 5th Bo L I, for one year.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Lieut C A S Montgomery.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—Surgn G E Fooks, I M S, Medical Officer, 5th Bo L I, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—Capt J E Barry, S C, Wing Officer, 19th Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Col S S Jacob, C.I.E., and Lieut J A Houison-Craufurd, Staff Corps.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut T A Savage resigns his Commission.

First Batt B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut J M Henry to be Lieut.

Second Batt B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps.—A S Trevor, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.—Sub-Condr J Wharton, Ordnance Departt, Bombay Circle.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut J Kenny to be Captain.

Bgde Surgn W Graves, Medical S, is appointed to officiate as Admr Medical Officer, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgn-Genl, pending the appointment of a successor to Depy Surgn-Genl G L Hinde, CB, Medical Staff, whose tenure of appointment on the Staff is about to expire.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H E Winter, C S, Political Agent, Janjira, on the departure of Mr C B Winchester, C S, on leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Doderet, C S, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, pending further orders.

Judicial Department.

The Hon Mr Justice Jardine, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for one month without medical certificate of furlough.

The Hon Mr Justice Jardine has also been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr E H Moscardi, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, is allowed furlough for six months.

Mr M H Scott, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, is allowed furlough for one year.

A'zam Tekchand Mewaram, acting Head Munshi of taluka Hala in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr F A Little, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, is allowed furlough from 24th March.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt H Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, and Magistrate of the first class, Ahmednagar, with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of Sec 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and abetments of and attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Khan Saheb Jehangir Edulji Mody, second class Subordinate Judge of Olpad in the Surat District, is invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, second class Subordinate Judge of Broach, is invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre, acting Mahalkari of petha Nargund in the Dharwar District, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Rao Saheb Shamrao Anant Latkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Dhulia in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G M Urquhart, MA, CS, to act Assistt Commissioner in Sind, with effect from the date of Mr J L Jenkins, C S, proceeding on furlough, pending further orders.

General Department.

The services of Surgn J G Hojel should be replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Surgn-Major F F MacCartie, MB, BCh, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Financial Department.

Bgde Surgn W Gray is allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr N R Oliver, Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

Public Works Department.

Mr J D Ferguson, Ex Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough for eight months on urgent private affairs.

Mr E. F. Dawson, Assoc MCE, Ex Engr, fourth grade, is allowed furlough for one year and four months.

Mr A Davidson, M Inst C E, Ex Engr, second grade, is allowed furlough for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, Ex Eng, Dharwar, is appointed to take charge of the Irrigation Office, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure pending further orders.

By H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Ezra Reuben, B A, L L B, a sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana District, and to issue to Mr. Bhimrao Ramaji Gutikar a sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum District in lieu of the one for the Sholapur-Bijapur District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

"Ne'er seek a wife till you ha'e a house and a fire burning," and even then be sure that she uses Sapolio if you want a clean, cosy home.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture of artistic design, pictures, books, China ornaments, rich lamps, handsome porcelain ware, glassware, silver and plated ware, &c.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the whole of the valuable household furniture of William MacDonald, Esquire, consisting of inlaid cabinets with mirrors, tall whatnot, large, mirror with bracket, octagonal inlaid table, tables with velvet tops, tall brass lamp, reclining chair, by Wimbridge, lounges, sofas, lady's writing table, Japanese screen, dining, centre-square and folding tables, easy-armed-gilt and velvet covered chairs, side-board (Ratnagerry), book case, lamps, flower stand, pictures, books, best plated and Cutchwork silver ware, handsome porcelain ware, rich glassware, shield, Berlin pottery-work, cupboards, large double bed, chest of drawers, dressing tables, washing stands, tubs, coir matting, China matting, carpet mats, garden pots, with plants, &c. Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, March 6, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, on account of whom it may concern—

114 bags of Mauritius Sugar (salt water damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Marine Lines, near Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful chesnut Arab horse and harness, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very handsome Ditmar's and Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, medical books, &c., the property of Dr. J. P. BARRY.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

5 barrels of "Eureka" lubricating oil just landed ex Steamer "Clan Drummond."

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14'3, very quiet, in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 dog-cart with grey Pony.
1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order,
1 palanquin office-shigram in good order,
1 very handsome strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box with a powerful young Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome English-built four seated boat shape open phæton.
1 handsome new Victoria.
1 second-hand brougham,

AUCTION
OF
AUSTRALIAN HORSES

Imported by Messrs. WAREN TULLOCK & Co.
From Australia
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1891,
AT 3-30 p.m.
At Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables.

22 HORSES WILL BE SOLD at AUCTION to the highest bidder on the above date.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses to be sold :—

1 Grey mare, 4 years, 14-3 hands, broken to saddle, make a good trapper.
2 Grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands, make a good dog-cart horse.
3 Grey mare, 5 years, 15-3 hands, first class, single harness mare.
4 Grey mare, 5 years, 16 hands, good in single harness.
5 Grey gelding, 3 years,16 hands, make a good brougham horse, broken to double harness.
6 Grey gelding, 4 years, 15-1 hands, well bred.
7 Grey gelding, 4 years, 16-2 hands, make a good horse for mail phæton, unbroken.
8 Dapple grey mare, 5 years, 16 hands, broken, quiet to single and double harness.
9 Rown gelding, 5 years, 15-1 hands.
10 Double grey horse, 6 years, 16 hands, No. 10 by 11, make a first class pair.
11 Dapple grey geld, 6 years, 16 hands, broken to double harness.
12 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, broken to double harness, No. 12 by 13, make a first class pair.
13 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, broken to double harness.
14 Grey gelding, 6 years, 16 hands, broken to double harness.
15 Grey gelding, 5 years, 16 hands,No. 14 by 15,make a first class pair.
16 Grey col, 5 years, 14-3 hands, broken to double harness.
17 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15 hands, broken, quiet to saddle.
18 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands,broken, quiet to single and double harness,and make a good brougham horse.
19 Grey gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, broken to double harness, make a first class brougham horse.
20 Iron grey gelding, 4 years, 16 hands, full brother to Master Jack, the well known Sky Race.
21 Bay gelding, 15½ hands, broken to harness.
22 Bay gelding, 15½ hands, broken to harness.

Purchaser will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses, at Sulleman bin Dawood's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers galloways, racers, hacks, ponies, &c.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, the remaining surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jemsedjee Nowrosjee and Co., Cabinet makers, changing residence, consisting of teakwood and blackwood substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets and almyras, Library bookcases, real satsuma vases, marble-pillars, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

If not previously disposed of the following Horses, the property of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at Oomar Jamal's Stable, Byculla, on FRIDAY, March 13th, at 3 p.m. :—

1.—Resaidar, b a g ; 16-3, 7 years. Wheeler in No. 1 Team.
2.—Rufus, b a g ; 16-2½, 7 years.
3.—Rob Boy, b a g ; 16-0, 10 years.. } Leaders in No. 1 Team.
4.—Rebecca, b a m : 16-0, 10 years..
5.—Raja, br a g ; 16-0, aged, Leader in No. II Team, and driven as a pair to No. 4.
6.—Halma, r a m ; 14-3, 6 years, magnificent jumper, very temperate and carries a lady.

The team has been constantly driven together, both with postilions and four-in-hand and all in hard working order.

Nos. 4 and 5 are good hacks.

The horses can be seen any morning at Government House, Malabar Point, and price and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co., Bellasis Road.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the mortgagees' solicitors, sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mackanjee Vithaldass Kapadia, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 27, 29, 38, new No. 7352, old Survey No. 1578, and new Survey No. 1067, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 31, and now under Ward C. No. 8022, and Street Nos. 100, 104, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towgrds the east by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the west partly by Gogharee Moholla, and partly by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Memon Abba Guney, and on or towards the south by the property of Heerjee Byramjee, and which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mackanjee Vithuldass Kapadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, Old Secretariat Building, Apollo, Street, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 6, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

1891.
ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS
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VARIOUS SIZES.
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HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
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VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,
18, Marine Street.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANTWADY, ON THE SEASIDE, NEAR BANDORA.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Cooverjee Cawasjee Arajunia, and on account and at the risk of Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of November, 1889, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Kantwady in Bandora, in Tanna zilla, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered under No. 1A, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Dr. Dossabhoy Bezunjee, on the west by the Public Road,called Matapakhady, on the north by the property of Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla, and on the south by the property of Dr. Dossabhoy Bazunjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 56 BULLOCKS AT COORLA,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Coorla Bazar, by order of Mr. Noor Mahomed Nanjee of Coorla, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nanabhoy Bomanjee Saklatwalla of Bombay, or Messrs. G. Abbrote and Co., under whose name the said Mr. Nanabhoy Bomonjee Saklatwalla is carrying on business.

56 bullocks.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLE ON KENNEDY SEA FACE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Kennedy Sea Face, by order of the Remount Agent—

The matting used in the construction of the stables, ropes, baskets, brooms, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 " " white dhoties.
2 " " sarees.
5 " " white shirtings.
8 casks Field's blank writing ink in large and small bottle
1 flour mill by Nicholson and Sons.
18 Rolls cotton belting 2½, 3 3½ and 4 inches.
On account of the concerned—
70 cases, each 4 doz tins, boiled rabbit.
5 octaves whisky.
250 Victoria Kettles,

AT P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 strong and serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 second hand victoria
An any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, fancy table ornaments and flowervases, K. O.table and hanging lamps,pictures, carpets, a strong and light pony cart with bay pony and harness, garden plants, &c., the property of Mr. A. Lawson.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MADHOWSETT SUNKERSETT'S LANE, IN OLD SONAPUR LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees Khengen Panna, Kustoor Champa, Foola Megha and Loomba Rama, trading under the name of Loomba Rama and Company, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Govindrao Kessowseth, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of July, 1887, the following property, viz :—

All those two messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or hereditaments and premises standing and erected on the fazendari ground of Moroba Narronsett, situate at Madhowsett Sunkersett's Lane in old Sonapore Lane, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, fronting towards the east of the said Madhowsett Sunkersett's Lane,bounded on the east by the house of Ruttonjee Pestonjee, on the west by the said Madhowsett Sunkersett's Lane, on the north by the property of Sakharam Walljee, and on the south by the property of Sorabjee Eduljee, containing by admeasurement 161 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 8.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 6, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 96¼ ; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¾, both *ex-div.* The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ⅛ per cent., making it the same as that on short London Bills, at 2⅝ per cent. The price of Bar Silver remained at 44⅝ per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in each denomination at £73⅝ and £76¾, respectively. In New York the metal was ¼ cent. lower, at 98¼ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars; and it is wired that the United States Treasury bought 745,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 98·60 to 98·75 cents. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 95½ ; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·25.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the whole 45 lakhs of Bills offered were taken at an advance of 1-16d. on the previous Wednesday's regular rate say at 1s. 5½d. Bombay taking 24½ lakhs ; Calcutta, 13 lakhs ; and Madras 7½ lakhs. In addition, 9 lakhs of Bills were taken between the three Presidencies, at 1s. 5 5-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained for the few extra Bills placed on Tuesday. It is announced that 45 lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d. making it stand at 1s. 4 15-16d.

In General Produce, prices of Bombay Linseed came 6d. per quarter higher, both for spot and arrival seed at 43s. 6d. and 43s. respectively, ex-quay. The wheat Market was firm ; but No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool is still quoted at 7s. 7½d.; and White Delhi at 7s. 5½d. percental, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull yesterday, and Surats and Arrivals quiet, the Sales summing up 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats ; Tuesday's Sales having been increased by 3,000 bales. Spot prices of American and East Indian Cotton were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for March and March-April, and July-August deliveries, and 1-64d. in the intermediate positions. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the staple was unchanged in value at 8⅞ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 8·78 cents for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales ; and the crop figures to date compare as follows with those of the two proceding years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts	12,000	15,000	10,000
Four days' do. ...	80,000	44,000	52,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	5,858,000	5,383,000	4,949,000

A decline of Re. 1 per candy, in a market dull in tone, has, brought forward more buyers, especially for export, here to-day, the reported purchases for that account having, been 2,650 bales, consisting of 850 ready Bengals, at Rs. 163-9 ; 500 Bhownugger, at, Rs. 192 ; 200 Kutch, at Rs. 157 ; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 163, and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 155 ; and contracts for 800 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 201-9. The Mills have taken 1,050 bales made up of 700 Barsee, at Rs. 192-3 ; 250 Chalisgaum at Rs. 155¼ ; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in [illegible] with no increase in the small volume of b[illegible] for export ; prices, however, are unch[illegible] descriptions.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has given way o[illegible] cwt. say to Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 ; but t[illegible] is steady at the decline as it has also been for other kinds, in which also transactions are upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	12,577	bales.
Wheat	6,782	cwt.
Linseed	27,164	"
Rapeseed........................	4,633	"
Gingelly........................	8,452	"
Groundnuts	23,549	"

FREIGHTS are steady, with a fair business doing at previous rates. A May-June loading steamer has been paid at 22s. per ton under open charter.

MONEY.—As was generally anticipated after the large decrease in the Cash Balance shown by the Return issued on Monday, the directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their ratio again by one per cent. this afternoon, making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Rates were quoted 1-16d. below those of yesterday evening at opening this morning, in a quiet market ; but the feeling subsequently became steady, and eventually firm, though without any appreciable advance in rates. A moderate amount of three months' sight Private Bills was placed at 1s. 5⅝d. for this month ; but nothing transpired in the Bank media of remittance. Forward Demand was quoted at closing, at 1s. 5 3-16d. for April delivery ; and Credits, at 1s. 5⅝ to 7-16d. for March, and 1s. 5½d. for May, ready rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	......1s. 5½d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5 5⅛d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 5⅜d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	......1·83¼		"

The usual weekly official Returns from the Mint regarding Silver give the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 4th March, 1891, ...	Rs. 62,22,000
Silver received during the week........................	" 9,74,000
	Rs. 71,96,000
New coin paid during the week........................	" 13,00,000
	Rs. 58,96,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals...	15,73,000
	Rs. 74,69,000
Last week........................	85,60,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak in sympathy with the decline in Silver Securities on the other side, and business was done in Fours for the next settlement at 103⅛ to 3-16 ; but a firmer tone set in towards the close, and final rates were 103 7-16 for cash, and 103⅜ for the April account ; with 4½ per cents quoted nominally at 107¼.

SHARES are quiet, and we make no change in owr quotations for Cotton Mill Scrip ; Press Shares are also steady at previous rates, as well as Miscellaneous Shares generally.

◆

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 4.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 4.

The P and O Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARC 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. C.'s s. s. Peshawar, with the Australian and China Mails, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, bu tsteady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96¼ ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅝
4½ per cent. "	76¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
Bar Silver	44⅝

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 4.

10 p.m.	77·4

THURSDAY MARCH 5.

6 a.m...	72·6
10 a.m...	79·5
2 p.m...	82·6
4 p.m...	82·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SMITH—January 30, at St Thomas' Home, London, Lieut F. de H Smith, Central India Horse, aged 24 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PUDUMJEE—March 4, at Poona, the wife of Sorabjee Pudumjee, Bo. Civil Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRISP—March 2, at No 10, British India Street, the wife of Wm Crisp, of a son.

MACKENZIE—February 24, at Kalline-cherra Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of F F Mackenzie, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NIXON—February 11, at Fort Stedman, Upper Burma, E B Nixon, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, (37th Dogras), Commandant, 33rd Burma M Infantry.

TEMPEST—March 2, at the General Hospital, Madras, Captain S W Tempest, late 1st Essex Regiment, aged 55 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891.

WE are within a fortnight of the presentation of the annual Budget statement. The prospects for the coming financial year, though not unsatisfactory as a whole, are believed to be not bright. It has for some time been known that the opium revenue was falling somewhat seriously behind the estimate, both in Bombay and Bengal. Last month an up-country paper, which is not often far out in its information upon such matters, calculated that the gross deficit in the opium revenue would be forty lakhs, but that the saving on expenditure consequent on shortness of the crop would bring the actual deficit down to thirty lakhs. We believe it will be found that the falling off is much greater than this, and that seventy lakhs would be nearer the mark. This, coming upon a reduction in the opium estimates of over ninety lakhs, is serious, not only in its influence upon the Budget of the coming year, but in its suggestions concerning the permanent place of the opium duty in our revenue. On the other hand there are branches of the expenditure which seem to grow not by a natural increment but by leaps and bounds. The outlay on special defence works has by no means reached its limits, and its irregularity is almost as embarrassing to the Financial Department as its actual amount. This year, for example, the estimates made provision for £377,000 for the armament of the British troops in India with magazine rifles, as well as for the establishment of factories for ammunition for the new rifle. Thus far only as many magazine rifles have been sent out to India as will suffice to test its action in this climate, and consequently this vote has not been expended. It may be said that it is a mere matter of account which follows from this. But it is more than that. The present year's estimates allowed for a surplus of nearly eighty lakhs, and it would have been easy at any time to meet the charge. As it is, the expenditure is postponed to a year in which the prospects of a surplus appear to be doubtful. This is one example out of many in which, perhaps, the justification for the outlay that is proposed to be incurred is less inevitable than that for the rearmament of the British forces in India.

It has thus far been regarded as an extenuation, amounting almost to justification, of the liberal outlay on these works, that they have been resolutely paid for out of revenue, though properly speaking they should be charges upon capital. The Government of India have felt that the future is sure to bring burdens of its own, and that the austerity of present self-sacrifice, whatever the canons of finance might have to say on the subject, was justified by the uncertainties of the future. But the time has come to ask whether the whole of this expenditure, from which those who come after us will benefit at least as much as we do ourselves, should be met out of revenue. Something like nine crores of special defence expenditure was met in this heroic way during Lord Dufferin's term of office, and nearly two and a half crores have since been added, and this in a term during which heavy special burdens have been imposed upon the treasury by loss in exchange, and by the deficits—happily diminishing but still serious—in Upper Burma. Two years ago a Calcutta non-official member of the Supreme Legislative Council laid down the remarkable proposition that the expenditure proposed by the military department should properly be exempt from discussion in Council. We think the time has come for giving special emphasis to precisely the opposite doctrine to this. If it should be found when the coming Budget is submitted for approval that the year's expenditure is be unduly burdened with charges for permanent defence works it will not only be perfectly constitutional—no one but the Honourable Mr. Steel we suppose would dispute that—to invite a justification of the works themselves, but it will be the duty of the non-official members of the Council to raise the question whether the burden of these charges shall not be lightened by being distributed over a series of years. Everything, of course, depends upon the weight of the burden which it may be intended to impose upon the finances for special military works during the coming year. It is understood that it is likely to be heavy—heavy enough at all events to provoke considerable difference of opinion as to the necessity for it. The conditions, it must be remembered, have changed since Lord Dufferin resolutely dealt year by year with these special charges for defence works. During all that time the Famine Insurance Fund was in suspense, and it might be contended that in refraining from charging these works to debt Government were indirectly fulfilling the purposes of that fund. Intended, as it was, for the reduction of debt as well as for the creation of works protective against famine, it might fairly be contended that every inevitable charge met out of revenue which might properly have been met by adding to debt was in effect a reduction of debt, and so far as it went was a fulfilment of one of the objects of the Famine Insurance Fund. The Fund, however, was partially revived last year,and Sir David Barbour made it clear at the time that if circumstances were favorable this year he intended to maintain it at the figure at which it has been placed in the present Budget, and if possible to carry it farther He calculated that an improvement of nearly a crore would be necessary to enable him in 1891-92 to restore it to its full amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000. Even to maintain it at Rs. 52,45,000, the sum allotted to the Fund this year, it would be necessary for the financial position to improve to the extent of little short of half-a-crore. To whatever extent however, the Famine Insurance Fund may be revived this year, it will be an undue burden upon the finances if at the same time heavy charges are imposed upon the revenue for charges that properly belong to capital.

The prospects of a remission of taxation are not bright at the best. Twelve months ago Sir David Barbour expressly discouraged the expectation of remission this year, intimating that if the situation did improve between then and now whatever gains were made would go to the restoration of the Famine Insurance Fund to its original dimensions. To the best of his judgment, he told the Legislative Council, the Government would not be in a position to remit taxation in 1891-92, and we doubt if the situation has bettered since then. It is true that exchange has substantially improved, but Sir David Barbour will pass through some anxious moments before he is able to determine how much higher he should place the rate for the coming year above the rate at which he fixed it a year ago. Whatever his decision may be he is as certain to be told on the one hand that he is rash as to be told on the other that he is unduly cautious. We should be surprised, however, if it were to be estimated high enough to make improvement in exchange a possible source of relief to the tax-payer. As a matter of financial principle, indeed, much might be said to justify Government from absolutely refusing to dispose of any surplus arising from estimated gain on exchange until a sufficiently prolonged experience had shown that the improvement was real and reasonably assured of permanence. It is a very uncertain and embarrassing finance which uses merely fortuitous gains to restrict the area or reduce the weight of taxation, and no one can revert to Sir David Barbour's observations in Council last year without feeling that there is very little in the fluctuation of exchange during the last twelve months which warrants the expectation of relief to taxation from that direction. A strong case has been put forward this year for the reduction of the salt-duty to the rate which prevailed three years ago. But it would involve a loss of a crore and a half to remit the extra eight annas, and any smaller remission would be a scarcely perceptible advantage even to the poorest. The income-tax has been the subject of inopportune and less reasonable attack, and here again it is difficult to see what hope there is of relief even for those who ask for thirty lakhs in the shape of an exemption of incomes below Rs. 1,000 a year from taxation. We should be glad if the prospect were capable of more favourable presentation than we have given it. But twelve months ago Sir David Barbour discouraged large expectations in regard to 1891-92, and though in some directions there has been an improvement in the finances it scarcely seems to have either the character or the dimensions which will warrant Government in abandoning or reducing any source of revenue. It will be gratifying to us to find that our anticipations have been too discouraging ; but we can see no ground for counting upon a reduction of taxation, however satisfactory the Budget may prove to be in other respects.

NOTHING could more plainly demonstrate the weakness of the Opposition in Parliament just now than the division on Tuesday on Mr. Stansfeld's "one man one vote" resolution. The principle affirmed in the motion is no "pious opinion," to be accepted or rejected at choice by an orthodox Liberal. There is not one of the Opposition leaders who has not unreservedly proclaimed it, and Mr. Gladstone's repeated affirmation of the urgency of the reform has elevated it into a party dogma. It might have been supposed that here the Opposition had just the opportunity that they needed for putting the Government into a minority or something very nearly like it. The Liberals were thought to be keenly in favour of abolishing a vestige of the property privilege by which they have been taught to believe the Tories have largely profited, particularly in county elections. Amongst the Liberal Unionists, too, it seemed possible to look for a good many supporters of a principle to which, but for their allegiance to a Unionist Ministry, few of them would have any objection. Mr. Chamberlain's indication of "one man one vote," academical though it was, must have been the expression of a feeling widely prevalent amongst the Liberal Unionists, and it is not dificult to believe that if the division had been on the merits of the motion the Ministry would have been left in a minority. The majority of a hundred against a motion that in other conditions might have served as a rallying point for Liberals of all shades illustrated the demoralization which has come over the Opposition. The smallness of the minority was, no doubt, in great part due to the abstention of Mr. Parnell and his followers. These gentlemen are naturally enough determined that the Liberal party shall feel the loss of their support, and a division such as that of Tuesday night brings into view in a very concrete way what the effect of the split in the Nationalist camp means to the English Liberals. The events of the last three months have taken the heart out of the Opposition in Parliament, easy though they seem to find it to win victories in the constituencies. Nowhere is this more plainly shown than in the condition of the question paper, and question time, which the Irish members used to make as lively as it was prolonged, is now decorously dull, and is soon over, and the House gets to business and to bed at hours that were unknown in the days when unity of hearts on the other side made things so unpleasant for the Government.

IT is customary for the home papers, when a casualty occurs to one of her Majesty's ships, to condemn the entire naval service, to calculate the cost of every vessel which has ever sustained an accident, and to look upon the entire amount as what ought to be a justly recoverable debt from the officers in charge or the officials who superintend her construction. But the most hypercritical of our contemporaries could not until recently gainsay that the troopships enjoyed a singular immunity from accident. The luck of the troopers had become proverbial. But this luck seemed to turn a little over a year ago, and now the percentage of casualties is becoming alarming. At the time our relations with Portugal had become most strained when there were rumours of sending a fleet into the Tagus, a homeward bound trooper with close upon two thousand men on board was run into off the Portuguese Coast, and had to put into dock for repairs. Had the rumours been realities and hostilities ensued the casualty would have proved a windfall to our enemies. Then the Serapis had a narrow escape in the Mediterranean, and in December last, in the middle of the Indian Ocean, the Crocodile on her way out here had the misfortune to break the main shaft crank of her high pressure engines. Had not the vessel been promptly stopped, it is believed the broken ends of the crank would have stove in the ship's bottom,and there would have been mischief, and more. The details of this accident are still fresh in the memory when news comes of a casualty on board the Malabar. According to Reuter the vessel, which left Portsmouth on the 19th ultimo, with drafts, and was to have left Malta on Wednesday, has been put back there with her machinery damaged. The vessel was to have left Malta last Saturday, and was due at Port Said on the day she was reported to have put back. At Malta duplicate sections of all the troopship machinery are supposed to be stored, and repairs would be easily accomplished. This is, practically the close of the present season, there being only one more of the large vessels to arrive, but it would almost appear necessary that before next season the engines of all the troopers should be thoroughly overhauled, if not entirely replaced.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerly, Private Secretary, and Dr. Martin, left Bombay for Nassik by the ordinary passenger train yesterday morning. His Excellency arrived shortly before 7 a. m., at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Rassaldar-Major Rupsing, native aide-de-camp to his Excellency ; and the train steamed out of the station soon afterwards. Mr. Scannell, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, and Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector, accompanied the train.

THE Governor will perform the ceremony of formally opening the Pathobacteriological Laboratory, built att he expense of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel, at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st instant.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SYAJIRAO, Gaekwar of Baroda, has been pleased to give a donation of rupees one thousand to the Sadra Civil Hospital, in the Maheekantha.

WE are requested to state that Mr. J. B. Kirkham was not a member of the Corporation party at Powgaum, as reported.

LEAVE of absence has been granted to the following officers in the Public Works Department :—Mr. J. D. Ferguson, for eight months ; Mr. E. F. Dawson one year and four months ; and Mr. A. Davison for one year.

MR. H. G. PALLISER, Executive Engineer, Dharwar, has been appointed to take charge of the irrigation office in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure.

THE services of Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. GRAY has been allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

MR. N. R. OLIVER, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed to return to India.

MR. G. M. URQUHART, M.A., is to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

THE services of Surgeon J. G. Hojel are to be replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

MR. W. DODERET, C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent of Akalkot.

MR. M. H. SCOTT, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. F. A. LITTLE, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, has been allowed furlough to February 1, 1892.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month.

MR. E. H. MOSCARDI, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, is granted furlough for six months.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 3, was 533, giving a death-rate of 32·96 per annum per thousand as against 25·16 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 142 died from fevers; 5, small-pox; 63, phthisis ; measles 12 ; cholera 1 ; 44, diseases of the nervous system ; 111, affections of the respiratory organs ; 17, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 23, stillborn ; 46, old age and debility : 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 16 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Brahmin, 17 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of other caste, 260 ; Hindu outcaste, 34 ; Musalman, 145 ; Parsee, 22 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 17 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 206 as against 272 the corresponding period of last year, and 297 the average over the past five years.

THE Coonoor people, it appears, do not look forward with any great pleasure to the completion of the railway up the Ghaut. "Coonoor will be invaded, its pretty hills and dales will be dotted with new houses, Kotagiri will be built over, and there will be no quiet corner for any one. The Nilgiri Stations will be suburbs of Madras, and the prices of all the necessaries of life will be greatly raised. Those who still seek rest, freedom from the claims of social as well as office work, will have to go to other stations." All this is sad indeed, but what Coonoor folk lose Madras people gain ; so long life to the railway !

THERE is now prospecting for gold being carried on on the East Coast of the Celebes. Some Australian gold prospectors, who recently landed there,inspected a gold field "which had formerly been worked by 300 men ; scarcely any natives are digging now, as they are quite helpless against the water which lodges in the holes. They can only obtain ore by continually scooping and having a chain of labourers passing the buckets from one to the other. This is powdered in a very primitive manner between stones and washed ; some large stones becoming loose and rolling have blocked up the openings to the best mines they being unable to move them."

IF it is not another of these repetitions of news items by which the Russian newspapers make up for their scanty stores of fresh information, a second company or association of Russian merchants is about to be started, with a million of roubles in capital, for trading with Central Asia, and with Bokhara in particular. There is no telling how many of these vast Central Asian trading concerns have been reported as about to start into existence in Russia since the construction of the Transcaspian Railway, and how many large and small ones have come to grief, or have existed chiefly on paper or in the imagination. And yet, as the *Turkestan Gazette* observes in giving this piece of news, the turnover of all the half-a-dozen Russian firms that have started in Bokhara during the last few years is still very insignificant in comparison with Bokhara's commerce with India, Persia, Khiva, Herat, and other eastern countries ; and even the little trade there is between Russia and Bokhara is still transacted chiefly, if not entirely, by Bokharans, Afghans, Multanis or Hindoos, and Jews, to which might be added, Armenians.

"ONE who was there," writing to the *Times*, says :—"The fact that the Bluenoses want to have the Guards sent to Halifax should cause any reports from Halifax to be regarded with suspicion. It was not the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment (there is no Leicester Regiment) that was stationed at Halifax before, but the 2nd Battalion. That Battalion did not 'indulge in rioting' when there, though a few of the men, after great provocation from the 'Dead Rabits,' as a gang of low blackguards that were a disgrace to the city were called, and after ten or fifteen of the men had been badly hurt by these rowdies, did join in with nearly the whole of the other regiment then there, and paraded the town. I was detailed to take the statements of the injured men in hospital,—all injured before the so called riots. They were all attacked, when alone, going home to barracks at night, and some were very badly cut on the head with slug shot, &c. The reason the men broke out was because of these attacks, for which the civil authority would give no redress, and because of the unjust severity with which soldiers brought before the magistrates were treated. Ninety days' imprisonment for a trifling offence was not unusual."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CRUEL MASSACRE AT NOSSI BE.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Advices from Madagascar state that the Governor of the Island of Nossi Be, having become furious at his subjects appealing to the Queen of Madagascar against his cruelties, massacred by slow torture two hundred and eighty men, women, and children.

BREAKDOWN OF THE MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Malabar outward bound to Bombay, has put back to Malta with her machinery damaged.

THE PASSPORT RULES IN ALSACE.

BERLIN, MAR. 4.

The Alsatian Provincial Committee have petitioned the Emperor of Germany to mitigate the existing passport rules, and have assured his Majesty of their loyalty to the German Crown.

AMERICA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

The Senate have rejected the Brussels Convention for the repression of the Slave Trade, fearing that it would interfere with private commercial enterprise.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury to-day purchased 745,000 ounces of Silver at prices ranging from 98·60 to 98·75.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSIK, MARCH 5.

H. E. the Governor arrived in the afternoon. After luncheon his Excellency declared the Nasik tramway open and then rode down on the tramway to the city, where he received addresses from the Municipality and the Mahomedan community. He then laid the foundation-stone of the Harris Hospital named after himself.

LORD WENLOCK AND THE POLITICAL NATIVE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

H. E. the Governor, in replying to an address from the local Political Native Association, said that at present the moment of anxiety as to the possible famine has lately been much relieved. No doubt careful attention to some districts will be necessary, but he did not anticipate at present that anything more than ordinary public works will be required. Government had daily reports and was looking most carefully into the position of affairs. As to education he agreed it was the duty of the Government to do all it can to put technical education within the reach of the people. Government here is taking steps in several directions to provide instruction in technical matters. The College of Law would also be established here if the Secretary of State sanctions the proposal now gone home. Five farm schools are to be established in various parts of the Presidency. Turning to municipal matters, H. E. the Governor referred to complaints about the want of interest in local matters on the part of the best men. Personally he should watch the development of municipal life with the greatest interest. He acknowledged the bad insanitary condition of Madras city and held out hopes that matters would soon be put right by Government. H. E. the Governor's speech was the longest he had delivered here yet. His Excellency has been so far encouraged as to open public discussion of affairs.

THE HARE-HANNAY ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Sherlock Hare, the well-known Rangoon barrister, was brought before the Magistrate to-day on a warrant charging him with having committed a grievous assault on Mr. Hannay, merchant, here. According to evidence, Mr. Hare, who had just returned from England the day before, where he had been unsuccessfully prosecuting some appeals before the Privy Council, entered the office of Mr. Hannay whom he had not seen for some years, and seriously assaulted him. Evidence was produced to show that Mr. Hare was confined to his cabin for some days on the recent outward voyage of the s. s. Clyde to Bombay, and that he also assaulted a fellow-passenger between Calcutta and Rangoon. Eventually the case was adjourned till the Civil Surgeon reports on the state of Mr. Hare's mind. During the adjournment Mr. Hare made a violent attack on Mr. Moylan, barrister for the prosecution, whom he bonneted in the corridor of the court, smashing in his helmet.

THE UMBALLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 3.

The inter-regimental polo tournament opened here yesterday. In the morning the Seventh Hussars represented by Sutton, Haig, Carew, and Poore played the Queen's Bays—Dewar, Justice, Sykes, and Bushe. The former won by ten goals to love. In the afternoon two matches were played, the first between the 7th Dragoon Guards (Macdougall, Lowe, Follette and Langworthy,) against the Rifle Brigade (Sherston, Vernon, Alexander, and Talbot). The former won by twelve goals to love. The next game was between the 3rd Dragoon Guards, (Roche, Diamond, Lushington, and Ryder), and the Fifth Lancers (Scott, Chisholme, King, Oakes, and Wood). This was the best game of the day. After the full period of play the score stood at six all. Then the posts being widened, the game was continued, when each side scored one more goal, and play being extended to a further period the Third Dragoon ards made a goal and won by eight to seven. The Seventh Hussars play the Third Dragoon Guards on Wednesday evening.

THE KACHIN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5.

Rumours are afloat that among the surrounding chin tribes at Bhamo trouble is brewing, gravated by the raid of the Chinese filibusters from ross the frontier. One hundred men of the 4th ng's Royal Rifles from Mingyan are to strengthen garrison.

SEQUEL TO THE POONA "AGE" MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 5.

Five Hindus, who are supposed to be the ringleaders in the disturbance which took place in connection with the recent meeting held in the city to support the Age Bill, are being prosecuted by the police city magistrate.

THE CENSUS AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, MARCH 5.

The results of the Census operations here are very interesting. The total population in the whole of Bhownugger territory is very nearly four lakhs and sixty-five thousand against four lakhs and three thousand in 1881, showing an increase of very nearly sixty-two thousand, that is to say, fifteen per cent. on the last Census returns—a fact that clearly indicates how this Native State has been taking rapid strides in arts of peace and good government under the present enlightened ruler. The number of males in the whole territory is 51·6 per cent. of the total population. Thus, no doubt, flourishing trade developed by the extension of railways and the security of person and property consequent on the improved system of government and the reduction of taxes already very few in number, have contributed materially to the increase of the population and attract people from elsewhere. The population of the city is now fifty-five against forty-five thousand ten years ago.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 4.

A meeting was held here of nearly three thousand people of different castes and creeds, Hindus and Mahomedans, yesterday, to protest against the Age Bill. Honourable Sirdar Bahadoor Behchardas presided, and the proceedings commenced and ended with cheers for her Majesty, the Viceroy, and Lord Harris.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presiding, there being also present:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawdekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Ekuath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Messrs. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohundas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. R. M. Shroff, Dr. Kavasji Pestonji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Dr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawandas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

ESTIMATES FOR 1891-92 BUDGET.

Dr. Blaney, according to notice of motion, moved that in reference to the statement submitted to the Corporation by the Standing Committee, with their Budget for 1891-92, regarding the "almost certain" necessity that would arise 'to raise the general tax by 1½ per cent. at least, and to increase the Town Duty on grain to its maximum of six annas, at the time of framing the next Budget, that the Committee be requested to furnish the Corporation with any revision of that statement which they may consider necessary, in view of the statement verbally made to the Corporation by the Municipal Commissioner on the 26th January last on the same subject. Dr. Blaney said that it appeared that the statement referred to had got into the budget without the Standing Committee's sanction. If that was so, and in view of the statement of the Municipal Commissioner who had said that this increased taxation would not be necessary, he (Dr. Blaney) thought that it would be advisable to give the Committee an opportunity of reconsidering that observation in the Budget.

Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas seconded.

Dr. Cowasjee and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, members of the Standing Committee, explained that they were surprised to see the statement with regard to the 1891-92 Budget, and it had not the sanction of the Committee.

Dr. Viegas, Mr. Kapadia, and Dr. Bhalchundra were all of opinion that the members of the Standing Committee should have given the information which Dr. Cowasjee and Mr. Javerilal had given that day at the time when the Budget was discussed.

The resolution was carried.

BOMBAY FOOTPATHS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with the proposals which he furnished to the Standing Committee as to the way he intended to dispose of the sum of Rs. 50,000, sanctioned by the Corporation for paving footpaths in 1891-92; also the names of the roads on which the paving is intended to be laid down, the length of such roads, and the width of the footpaths.

Dr. M. R. Sethna seconded the motion.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved as an amendment: that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with the proposals, if any, which he furnished to the Standing Committee as to the way he intends to dispose of the sum of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by the Corporation for paving footpaths in 1891-92, and if any such proposals are laid before the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner be requested by the President to furnish the names and dimensions of the footpaths proposed to be paved, as also the names of the roads on which the paving was intended to be put down.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi moved as a further amendment: that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with the names and dimensions of footpaths on which the grant of Rs. 50,000 in the next year's Budget was proposed to be expended.

Both amendments were rejected and the original motion carried.

TRANSFER OF A SCHOOL TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 17th January, 1891, from the Educational Inspector, C. D., on the subject of the transfer to the Municipality of the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Girls' School.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, it was resolved to forward the letter to the Committee appointed to consider the matter with a request that they would expedite the presentation of their report.

This concluded the business.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

THE meet for the Point to Point Race will be at Parla on the Bandora-Andhori Road at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. In order to be in time, gentlemen should go out to Bandora by the 2-55 p.m. train (Bombay time) from Church Gate Station.

The following are the entries for the races on Saturday:—

HORSES.

Mr. Fleming's ch a g Fire Engine.
Mr. Glazebrook's g a h Laddie.
Mr. Graham's ch a h Arbid.
Mr. Knight's g w m Nightmare.
Mr. Nathan's b a h Dhooty.
Mr. Summer's b w g Shifter.

GALLOWAYS AND PONIES.

Mr. Bateson's dun c b g Dandy.
Mr. Bentinck's g c b g Whitewash.
Mr. Gray's g c b m Lady Jane.
Mr. Littleton's b a p Methat.
Mr. Prevost's b a p Aftab.
Mr. Proctor's g a p Sheik.
Mr. Steel's ch a p Crawler.
Mr. Tudor's g c b g Tuppence.
Mr. Baber's ch a gall Pale Face.

UNPUNCTUALITY OF TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I recently addressed a letter to you recounting how a pleasure party to Bassein was near being spoilt by the lateness of a train in the G. I. P. R. The unpunctuality of the G. I. P. R. trains is a crying evil, and one that we have no hope of getting redressed except by the powerful help of the press. This particular case was so gross that I was urged to bring it to your notice by my host, a man whose moderation of views is as widely known in Bombay as his name, which I append in confidence for your information.

To show you how real our grievance is I may add that on Monday last I went to the station to go to Bombay to fulfil an engagement at 8 p.m. (Bombay time) by the train due here at 7-29 (Madras time). But as I found the train was an hour late I had to give up my idea. This is the fourth or fifth time within the last few months that I have known this train (the Nagpur up-passenger) at least an hour late—Yours, &c.

Thanna, 4th March. TICONDEROGA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A LARGE number of Portuguese citizens assembled yesterday morning, at the Apollo Bunder, on the occasion of the landing of his Excellency General Francisco Da Cunha, the Governor-General-designate of Portuguese-India, who, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, and officers of his staff, arrived by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Labourdonnais *via* Kurrachee. The steamer was seen steaming up the harbour about 7-45 a.m., when a guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Heyman, arrived, and was drawn up at the Bunder. Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, who drove up in a Government House carriage and pair, escorted by two sowars of the body-guard, was present on the occasion to represent his Excellency the Governor. The Hon. Mr. G. W. Vidal, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, Captain Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. K. Spence, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Land Revenue, were in attendance as a Government deputation to receive his Excellency. Among others were Dr. Da Gama, and Lieutenant Jardine, Lieutenant Albes, Lieutenant Nunes, and Dr. Kopke, of the Portuguese gun-boat Rio de Lima, which had specially come down to Bombay to take the Governor-General to Goa.

Before the Labourdonnais anchored in harbour Mr. S. R. Barbosa de Centeno, the Portuguese Consul General, left the Bunder with a view to escort his Excellency to shore. The steam-launch bringing the latter pulled up at the Bunder at 9 a.m., when a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery, and the guard-of-honour presented arms as his Excellency appeared at the head of the landing steps, which was carpetted with crimson cloth. Here the Portuguese Consul General introduced Mr. Lee-Warner to the Governor General, to whom Mr. Lee-Warner next introduced the members of the Government deputation. Dr. Da Gama was also introduced to his Excellency, who, after shaking hands with those present, got into the Government House carriage with Mr. Lee-Warner, Captain Cox, and an Aide-de-Camp belonging to his own staff, and was driven to the Esplanade Hotel, where he is making a temporary stay.

His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun paid a visit in the morning to his Excellency the new Governor-General of Goa, who is staying at the Esplanade Hotel. In the afternoon a deputation from the Vigilance Committee, consisting of Drs. Acacio da Gama, A. Fernandes, Messrs. J. J. de Souza, B. X. Furtado, Leandro Mascarenhas, J. C. Fernandes, and E. B. D'Cordeiro, waited on his Excellency. Dr. da Gama, as president of the committee, complimented his Excellency in the name of the Portuguese community upon his safe arrival here, expressing at the same time the general satisfaction that has been felt by the Portuguese subjects in his Excellency's appointment to the high post of the Governor-General of Goa. Dr. da Gama also invited his Excellency to assist at a public demonstration, which the community intended to give in the form of an address and *Te Deum* in the national church of Dabul to express their respects and satisfaction at his Excellency's safe arrival in Bombay.

The Governor-General thanked the deputation for the generous feelings towards himself from the Portuguese community of Bombay, and said that he would reserve his remarks to an opportune time. His Excellency also received visits from Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Rev. S. Mariana de Faria the Vicar of Dabul, and his assistants, and also a deputation representing the Municipal Chamber of Bardez, through Rev. Callejo, Dr. A. P. d' Andrade, and L. J. Pinto.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway which was formally opened by his Excellency the Viceroy on Tuesday, forms direct connecting links between Bombay, Calcutta, and the Central Provinces and North-West, being 130 miles shorter than the present route, and also *via* Kutni and Bilaspur, as well as opening out the extensive rice growing districts of Chota Nagpur and Sambalpur, and grain country of Chattisgarh. The total length of the system is above 835 miles, made up as follows:—Nagpur to Asansol main line 627 miles, Bilaspur to Kutni branch line 198 miles, and a colliery branch to the Sanctoria coal-fields, about 10 miles long. The whole of this work has been practically completed in a little over two years, for though it is true that Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer, and the majority of his staff arrived in India in October, 1887, yet owing to the long distances they had to travel and the absolute want of anything in the shape of houses or accommodation, and the necessity of importing labour tools and plant into out-of-the-way districts, but little work with the exception of surveys, and the construction of quarters, office, and in many cases of villages and markets could be done during the first working season and rains.

A considerable part of the main line, and nearly the whole of the branch line, was through a most difficult and unhealthy country, where labour is scarce and villages few and far between, and the nature of the ground renders heavy banks and cuttings necessary. The tunnels in the Pendra, and more especially the Saranda Districts, have for these reasons been works of great difficulty—entailing even a considerable loss of life in their construction. The Pendra tunnel is complete, that at the Saranda, now nearing completion under the energetic supervision of Mr. D. Barry, is at present crossed by trains over a steep diversion with grades of one in 22. The length of this tunnel is 1,500 ft., through solid rock of the hardest description, and work has also been much delayed by the large quantity of water the engineers have met with. It is approached on the Nagpur side by a cutting from 40 to 60 ft. deep, and about ½ mile long, in itself a work of considerble magnitude.

There are thirteen girder bridges, some of very large spans. The first plot of Kanhan by eleven miles east from Nagpur; it has two spans of 60 feet and six of 170. That of Weinganga, 52 miles from Nagpur, has nine spans of 150 feet each. Next the bridge of Pannali, 82 miles out, with one span of 150 feet. The river Sheonath is bridged in two places, eighty miles apart the first having seven spans of 150 feet each, and the second fourteen of the same width. These bridges are respectively 239 and 287 miles from Nagpur. The Kasdeo bridge has five spans of 200 feet. The Mand has nine spans of 100 feet, the Eeb is crossed by nine spans of 150 feet. In making the approaches to this bridge, which is 376 miles from Nagpur, coal was lighted upon the seam being 18 feet thick. The Government has sanctioned an outlay for sinking a trial pit; this coal is fairly good as there seems reason to hope, the railway will get coal at Nagpur at a cost of Rs. 8 per ton. The Brahmini is crossed by a bridge still in the making with nine spans of 150 feet and one of 60. The Karo bridge has three spans of 150 feet each. The Kasseo has five of 100 feet each. The last and longest is that over the Damuda with ten spans of 200 feet each and two of 100. This immense bridge is 620 miles from Nagpur. In the hot weather the Damuda is a wide waste of sand. In the rains it is a great river, the current of which flows at 8 miles an hour. Mr. Bradford Leslie, now personal assistant to Mr. T. Wynne, won his spurs at this bridge.

Of these perhaps the one that calls for particular mention is the Damooda Bridge, both on account of the difficulties of the work and it unexampled rapidity of construction. Three of the pieces are founded on wells 26 ft. diameter sunk to a depth of over 80 ft. and 4 others to depths of from 40 to 70 ft. The whole of the well sinking, which was commenced in October, 1888, was completed in one season, and by June, 1890, the girders were complete and the bridge was opened for passenger traffic. The date of completion would have been 3 months earlier, but that one of the spans of 200 ft. was lent to a neighbouring railway, and a new one could not be obtained from England till 3 months after the other spans were erected, so that actually the whole bridge, nearly half a mile long, with piers 60 ft. high and foundations 80 ft. below, the river bed was finished in less than 18 months, and this result, as also a considerable saving on the estimated cost was due entirely to the energy and perseverance of Mr. A. J. Barry, the District Engineeer and his staff.

DARBAR AT RAJKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 3.

THE Acting Political Agent, Colonel G. E. Hancock, held a public darbar to-day, in the Central Hall of the Kathiawar High School, to deliver to Mr. Pranjiwan Vishvanath, the sanad of Rao Bahadur. This highly valued distinction was conferred on the gentleman for his meritorious services as a member of the Rajasthanik Court, for over a period of seven years, and as Superintendent of Miyanas for three years, in both of which capacities, he made a mark by the able and conscientious discharge of the duties. The Darbar was largely attended. Amongst those present were:—Major Snell, Major Fenton, Messrs. Hill, Macnaghten, and Tarkhad, the Thakore Saheb of Verpor, Princes studying in the Rajkumar College, Rao Bahadoors Keshavrao, Popat, Velji, and Chimanrai, Rao Saheb Ladhabhai, Khan Saheb Edaljee, Karbharis of Rajkot Malia, Kotda, Sangani, and Gidad, Messrs. Majmudar Vajeshankar, Majmudar Jesukhrai, Madhavji Khetsji, Harilal, Doorgaprasad, Jatashanker, D. E. Gimi, Nanavati, Lakshmichand, Haridas, Abubakar, Bawa Ojha, Gavrishankar, Gordhandas, Khodidas Vishwanath, and Bhanji Parbhudas.

Colonel Hancock arrived punctually at 8 a.m., and commenced the proceedings by delivering the following address:—"It gives me special pleasure to have been permitted by Government to summon you all on this occasion to witness the presentation of a Sanad of Rao Bahadur to Mr. Pranjiwan Vishwanath, one of the members of the Rajasthanik Court, as a personal distinction on account of the conspicuous credit, and uprightness with which he has always performed his official duties. Mr. Pranjiwan Vishwanath is not, I am glad to say, the only member of the Rajasthanik Court, who is worthy of this distinction, but he was specially recommended for it as a representative who had also won credit in the service of Government on special duty as Superintendent of Mianas and had performed the different duties thus entrusted to him, to the entire satisfaction of his superiors with honour to himself and credit to the Court. Mr. Pranjiwan Vishwanath has always had, what we call the courage of his opinions and the ability to form a just and independent opinion, is the chief quality we look for in the Rajasthanik Court. I congratulate him upon the distinction he has thus gained and trust that his example will bring home to the minds of others, who hope to attain similar honours, that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches and that honesty is ever the best policy."

The speech was translated into Gujerati by Rao Bahadur Chimanrai, Daftardar of the Political Agency. Colonel Hancock then handed over the sanad to Mr. Pranjiwandas, who acknowledged the honor done him in the following words:—"Colonel Hancock, Chiefs, and Gentlemen,—I am at a loss how sufficiently to thank you for all the complimentary terms you have made use of in your speech, when describing my services; services which, I feel do not deserve so high an appreciation by the authorities. Because if I have done anything in connection with my duties both as a member of the Rajasthanik Court and as Superintendent of Mianas, I have done nothing more than my duty. But speaking of the services in connection with the Mianas affairs reminds me that I would not have been able to do the little that I have done if the successive prant officers had not supported me in that somewhat difficult task. I therefore take this opportunity to express my sense of gratitude to them. I can assure you, I cannot find words to express my gratitude to you, Colonel Hancock, for having so kindly recommended my services for recognition, to Mr. Ollivant for having seconded your endeavours, and to the benign British Government for so graciously bestowing a high reward upon me. It is particularly gratifying to me that not only w[illegible] I recommended for this distinction by you, w[illegible]ys taken a deep interest in my welfare a[illegible] I have had the privilege of servi[illegible] years, but that I should receive the san[illegible]nction at your hands in your dual cap[illegible]cting Political Agent and President of t[illegible]jasthanik Court; and I beg to thank you for holding this public darbar for the delivery of the sanad. I feel thankful to you, gentlemen, for so kindly honouring me with your presence here, and I must not omit to thank those of my friends who have come from long distances to do me honour on this occasion. In conclusion it is my earnest request that if it be not considered an encroachment upon your valuable time that you, Colonel Hancock, will kindly convey my deep feelings of gratitude in appropriate terms to the higher authorities. The speech was translated into Gujerati by the recipient's younger brother Mr. Khodidas Vishwanath, Nyayadhish, Wadhwan States.

The meeting was closed, but not before numerous friends of the Rao Bahadur had congratulated him. It will not be inappropriate to mention here that he is only the second native of Kathiawad chosen for this distinction by Government, though several others have been rewarded for their services in this Province.

REJOICINGS AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 4.

SINCE his Highness Maharaja Syajirao Gaekwar made his first entry in his capital after his recovery from the recent illness, he has been entertained by several officers and others, and gatherings large and small are being held in Baroda. A few days ago, Dr. Batukram S. Mehta, Civil Surgeon in charge of the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, gave a dinner to his Highness. This afternoon an entertainment will be held by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. Last evening sweetmeats were distributed to all the students of the several educational institutions in the city by her Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb in honour of the recovery of his Highness. The capital of his Highness' possessions has as many as fifty-six institutions and schools, and they can be classified as follows:—Three English, Baroda College, Baroda High School, and Anglo-Vernacular School; one Kalabhavana or Technical Institute with al[illegible]ches, eleven Sanskrit Schools, six Gujerati Boys' Schools, one Female Training Class, three Gujerati Girls' Schools, six Marathi Boys' Schools, three Marathi Girls' Schools, two Urdu Schools, one Antyafa or Dhed School, two Music Schools for Boys, two Music Schools for Girls, and fifteen aided-schools—Gujarati and Marathi.

The students of all these institutions were invited to and gathered in a shamiana specially erected in the spacious compound of the Baroda College close to Bel Baug, the new residence of H. H. Jamnabai Saheb. The total number that attended the gathering was nearly 7,000. The children of the vernacular schools, both boys and girls were all brought together in a long procession, arriving at the appointed place by 3 p.m.

A beautifully decorated shamiana was erected for His Highness the Maharaja, and his officers, sirdars, and others invited to take part in the rejoicings. Just adjoining this was the shamiana for her Highness the Maharani and ladies, with screens and curtains all round. Her Highness Maharani Jamnabai arrived at about 4-20 p.m., followed by H. H. the Maharaja at about 4-40 p.m. There were also present:—His Highness the Sir Desai of Savantwadi, D. B. Manibhai Jasbhai, Messrs. F. A. H. Elliot, T. S. Tait, H. Littledale, T. H. Middleton, Dr. Nevens, Rao Bahadoors J. S. Gadgil, Jaysingrao Angaria, Gajanan K. Bhatavdekar, Ambalal S Desai, Y. V. Athalaye, Trimbuckrai Varajrai, Hargovandas Dwarkadas, K. B. Dinshaw Ardeshir, Abbas Alli, R. S. Fadnis, Sarangpani, Dali, Keshavrao B. Pundit, Chhaganlal Modi, Dr. Shamsudin, Professors Tapidas, Arte, Kangh, Naek, Masani, Fariduddin, R. S. I. K. Jaffar, Narayan B. Pandit, P. N. Joglekar, Khangi Karbhari to H. H. Jamnabai, and several others. The proceedings commenced by the singing of verses by the pupils of the music school of Professor Faiz Mahomed. Then a few clever sleight-of-hand feats were performed, before H. H. the Maharaja and others, by the well-known juggler Natha Manchachand. Verses were then recited by the pupils of the Marathi and Gujerati Boys' Schools. After this the boys and girls of the Music Schools for Boys and Girls, conducted under the immediate supervision of Professor Maulabux, sang some verses appropriate to the occasion. This was followed by a drill of about 30 young children of under ten years of age. Sweetmeats were then distributed amongst the children and *pan-supari* to H. H. the Maharaja and others. The guests were highly pleased with the entertainment and the students, though they had unavoidably to suffer a little on account of the heat of the day, were greatly amused at the sight, and gave hearty cheers for their beloved Sovereign and to her Highness Jamnabai Saheb for the entertainment she thus liberally gave them. Fire-works were also let off a little after it was dark. Her Highness is much congratulated on conceiving the idea of thus entertaining the students at a fete on the occasion of such natural rejoicing to herself, and everyone wished that with her usual liberality, she may more and more extend her kind care and give encouragement to the cause of education that is spreading by rapid strides throughout the territories of the Gaekwar.

ALTHOUGH the increase in the total population shown by the Census for Madras City makes the death-rate ten per cent. lower, yet this is considered disappointing, as a large increase was confidently expected. The decrease now shown in the death-rate still leaves Madras in the category [illegible] healthy cities.

THE ANNUAL CUSTOMS REPORT.

THE following resolution, reviewing the Customs administration of the Port during the past year, was issued yesterday:—

The steady improvement in the Imperial Customs Revenue observed in the previous four years continued in the year under review, in which there was a net increase of revenue by Rs. 1,52,821, the increases under the heads "imports," "exports," and "other items" being, respectively, Rs. 1,01,919, Rs. 49,901, and Rs. 1,001. A comparison of the figures for 1888-89 and 1889-90 is made in the following table:—

—		Imports.	Exports.	Other items.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	Gross	21,06,002	2,44,697	9,201	23,59,900
	Net (after deducting refunds, &c.)	20,44,023	2,41,582	9,201	22,94,806
1888-89	Gross	1 ,88,180	1,92,490	8,200	21,88,870
	Net	19,42,104	1,91,681	8,200	21,41,985

2. The net revenue on account of imports of arms, ammunition and military stores was only Rs. 32,560 in the year under review as compared with Rs. 76,698 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the levy of duty on muskets for the Kotah Darbar in 1888-89, which raised the receipts of that year abnormally, and to the subsequent refund of that duty which caused a similarly abnormal decrease in the net receipts of 1889-90. Under the heads "potable spirits," "other liquors," and "petroleum," the net receipts increased, respectively, by Rs. 53,324, Rs. 36,028, and Rs. 56,933, owing principally to increased importations, but to a small extent, also in consequence of the passing of Act XII of 1890 amending the Tariff Act. In connection with potable spirits, especially whisky, the most noticeable features of the year were the increase of importations at under-proof strength and decrease in those at overproof strength. The cause of this is not quite clear, for, though the Collector attributes it to the amended Tariff Act of 1887, an Act passed in that year would not ordinarily affect the year 1889-90 *as compared with* 1888-89.

3. The Provincial Customs Revenue, figures for which are given below, was nearly three times as large in the year under review as in the previous year. The principal cause was the crediting to Government of a large item of Rs. 44,965 on account of the "balance of extra work fees," as regards which some further explanation should be submitted by the Collector. The only other material cause was the increase from Rs. 3,648 to Rs. 16,565 under the head "confiscations and penalties." This was due to the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act, in consequence of which the number of penal cases dealt with by the Customs officers increased from 380 to 1,306. It is also observed that an increase from Rs. 1,016 to Rs. 6,005 in expenditure, under the head "rewards in customs cases," was due to the operation of this Act, the working of which appears to have been judicious and satisfactory.

—	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross	31,797	91,992
Net (after deducting refunds)	30,422	90,462

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

YESTERDAY evening the annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, was held with Mr. H. W. Uloth, Superintendent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, in the chair. There were also present Mr. W. G. Mayhew, the honorary secretary, Captain Henderson of H. M. S. Conquest, Captain A. C. Clarke, Captain K. Macaulay, Mr. F. W. Stevens, Mr. J. M. Shields, and the Rev. C. Gilder, before whom the following report was read:—

The directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have much pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and others interested in the institution, their Fifty-third Annual Report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 29,027, the daily average being 79·52, against a daily average of 68·97 in the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the Home at any one time during the year was 239 men and the least 8. The crew of H. M. S. Mariner, 132 men of all ratings, were accommodated fraom 22nd January to 4th March; H.M. S. Cossack, 152 men, from 19th March to 16th April; H. M. S. Sphinx, 45 men, from 6th to 12th April; H. M. S. Pigeon, 95 men, from 15th to 23rd April; H. M. S. Sphinx, 89 men, from 24th April to 15th July, and H. M. S. Brisk, 173 men, from 27th November to 31st December. During the year 1 officer and 21 destitute seamen were received into the Home at the instance of the Shipping Master and maintained by the Board of Trade. There were 30 admissions into the European General Hospital from the Home during the year. 3 deaths occurred, *viz.*, William Hopkins, H. M. S. Mariner, Frank Pinion, late A. B. Ophilia, and Frederick Pelzer, late carpenter, S. S. Hoseinee. The cause of the death of the first named was typhoid or enteric fever; the other two died from dirrhœa and general deblity. According to the report of the Medical Officer of H. M. S. Mariner, 4 cases of typhoid or enteric fever were transferred to the European General Hospital after the crew rejoined the ship from the Home from 5th to 25th March, resulting in the death of one. In the opinion of the Medical Officer the disease was possibly contracted during their residence in the Home. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station, in forwarding the Medical Officer's report for the information of the directors, thought it but right under the circumstances to suggest that a careful examination should be made of all the drains and sanitary arrangements of the institution, and intimated that he would be glad to nominate a Medical Officer of one of H. M.'s ships to assist in the enquiry. In making these remarks his Excellency trusted that it would be understood that he had no desire to say anything to the prejudice of the establishment generally: that he was well acquainted with it, and, so far as he could judge, the cleanliness and administration was entirely satisfactory, while no cases of fever had occurred among the crews of any of the other ships located in the Home. In compliance with his Excellency's wishes, an inspection of the sanitary arrangements of the building was made by the following gentlemen:—Dr. J. H. Martin, Fleet Surgeon; H. W. Uloth, Esq., President, R. A. Sailors' Home; F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., C.E., Director and Architect, R.A. Sailors' Home; Dr. B. S Shroff, Honorary Medical Officer, R. A. Sailors' Home. Dr. Martin made the following entry in the Visitors' Book: "I have to-day been shown over the Home; the general cleanliness is noteworthy, and the sanitary arrangements beyond reproach." Dr. Shroff as usual was promptly in attendance whenever his services were required. The Home has been visited during the year by several ladies and gentlemen, including the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station, all of whom have recorded in the Visitors' Book their appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the inmates, and expressed themselves pleased with the clean and orderly appearance of the Home. The messing and canteen arrangements have been carried out as usual, and have given satisfaction. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a daily copy gratis, and the proprietor of the *Times of India* for supplying a copy of their daily issue at half price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply, free of cost, a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., retired from the board on his proceeding to England. We have to record with deep regret the loss of the late Mr. G. Manson, who died at Malta on his return to India, and also the final retirement from the board of Mr. Lidbetter owing to his departure from India for good. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, has continued to conduct his duties to the entire satisfaction of the board.

The directors report was read and adopted together with the statements of accounts. Captain Macaulay proposed and Mr. Shields seconded that the very best thanks were due to those friends who have so liberally contributed towards the support of the Home, and who, by their very frequent visits, have testified their general interest in the institution. Captain Clarke proposed and Mr. S. Shields seconded that the retiring directors, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. Forest and Mr. Bozzoni, be re-elected, and that Mr. Uloth, Mr. Mayhew, and Mr. J. M. Shields be invited to resume the functions of president, honorary secretary, and honorary treasurer.

The customary compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has appointed Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., Political Agent, Janjira, on the departure of Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., on leave.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Council Hall, when there were present:—H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding; H. E. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; the Hon. Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I.; the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. Navrojee Nasarvanjee Wadia, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; and the Hon. Mr. J. G. Moore.

THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, in moving the first reading of a Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of boilers and prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay, said: It becomes my duty, your Excellency, to move the first reading of the Bill now before the Council. The course of legislation on this subject is in itself a very fair illustration of the English method of dealing with matters of this kind. I, of course, cannot speak technically and in detail as to the management of boilers, and in the short resume of the course of legislation on this subject, which I propose to lay before the Council, I have been much assisted by a memorandum which our Secretary has kindly drawn up for me, drawing my attention to the defects of the Act. It appears that perhaps the first legislation in connection with factories and in regard to injuries from accidents was initiated in this country by the Bengal Act of 1864. The first English Act on the subject appears not to have been passed until after repeated accidents, and the hard evidence of terrible facts brought it home to the minds of English legislators that legislation was actually necessary, and it was not until after the passing of the Bengal Act that it was brought home to the minds of the Bombay Government that they, too, must be moving in the matter. The Act of 1887 has proved, as I understand, a very useful Act in its operation; but as time went on new wants made themselves felt, and it also became apparent that in some particulars it failed either to express precisely the intentions of its framers, or else those intentions had thhmselves not been so clear as was desirable. The fact is that experience has taught us some new matters are required to put the Act on a proper footing, and these various details and matters have so impressed us that we felt it would be more suitable for us to pass a new Act than modify and make a patchwork of the old. The particular changes are set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and every one of the amendment which are referred to there has been the result of suggestions from experienced views, and every one of them is justifiable on particular and specific grounds which, if necessary, can be stated. There are some few modifications of, and addition to, the existing law, which are all particularly set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and those additional amendments I will make one or two brief references, in order that the Council may at once have before it the whole view of the Government in regard to the Bill now presented. The Act of 1887 made reference to boilers of all degrees, and the present Act does not depart from that; but it has been found occasionally that instances arise in which the application of the Act as it stands will be attended with an amount of misapplication either on account of limited space in the factory, or the place where the boiler is in use. There may be other circumstances, where it is unnecessary to have the Act in operation in a factory, and in this regard it lies with the Government of India to introduce the Act where necessary, but if it is proved the necessity does not exist, the Government may withdraw the operation of the Act under circumstances of that kind. There is a clause which calls for observation, and which was brought to the notice of Government, that in hotels and places of that kind where large boilers are used which involve a certain amount of danger to those working in the neighbourhood of those boilers, and which, therefore, require looking after as in the event of an explosion, loss of life may follow, it was recommended that a provision should be made; and such a provision will be found in this Bill, stating that boilers of this kind, except those worked simply by atmospheric pressure shall be subject to the operation of the Act. Section, 3A of the Bill says "(boiler) includes any cylinder on vessel for generating steam under pressure, or into which steam under pressure is admitted." The danger which arises from boilers is that danger which arises from the pressure going beyond what the construction of the boiler justifies, and it appears that it applies in exactly the same way to boilers under steam pressure, whether in hotel or factory, and that superintendence and regulation of the boilers seems justifiable in one place as in the other. In section 6A there is a provision as to the registration of boilers which has been introduced chiefly with the view of enabling the person selling boilers, or exporting them from Bombay to get them examiened and registered here, and so save a great deal of expense with them after going up-country. They can be examined and registered here, and have a stamp put upon them, so that the exporter of them from Bombay will be attended with less danger and less interference from the persons concerned than would otherwise be the case. Coming to section 7, the law as it stands at present requires that boilers in one week, if there be several, must be examined on several days. This was a clause that was introduced into the Act as it now stands in order that the convenience of mill-owners might be consulted, because it was stated if they were to examine all the boilers at the same time, the mill might be brought to a stand-still, and they were made the slaves of the inspector. But that concession having been made to the mill-owners, they have found that sometimes it is convenient for them to have the boilers examined at the same time; and so it is left to the, discretion of the inspector subject to rules that will be made by Government. This enforcement of the examination of the boilers was at the same time not at all to their advantage. Sub-section 5 of section 7 remedies the registration difficulty to which I have made reference already. It says: "If a boiler be procured in, or be imported into, the city of Bombay for use in any place beyond the said city in which this Act is at the time in force, the owner of such boiler may, at his option, cause the same to be registered, numbered, and examined for a certificate under the foregoing provisions of this section before it is removed from the said city." This is carrying out what is practically embodied in the previous section. Section 6 clause 1, and section 7 clause 5, are intended to work together. Then section 8D is also a clause which has been suggested by a particular class of accidents. It has been found that the inspector or his assistants engaged on a boiler examination incur considerable danger from steam being allowed to enter the boiler upon them suddenly; and there was a chance of his being reduced to boiled meat before he could make his escape. It is obviously desirable provision should be made against accidents of this kind, and so sub-section D of section 8 has been introduced, namely, (*d*) during the examination, keep the boiler completely isolated from any steam or hot water connection with any other boiler. Then in section 10, "48 hours," has been substituted for "24 hours" in the existing Act, because it was found that particularly where there were several boilers to examine, and particularly for the convenience of mill-owners the report should be made out within 48 hours. The next clause which calls for reference is section 15. It was found that when a boiler was interfered with after inspection, it was necessary to enforce fresh inspection, just as it there had never been any inspection at all, as before inspection there might be some danger to life. This having been brought to the notice of Government, section 15 was introduced, namely, "If at any time during the period for which a certificate has been granted under section 9, 11, or 13, any alteration is made in any rivetted portion of the boiler to which such certificate relates, it shall be the duty of the owner of such boiler to give notice in writing of such alteration to the person hereinafter specified either before the same is commenced or whilst it is in progress. Then section 16 provides that "it shall be the duty of every owner or person in charge of a boiler to report in writing to the person hereinafter specified within twelve hours of its occurrence, every accident to the boiler or the machinery attached thereto, which is calculated to weaken the strength of such boiler or to render it liable to explode." In section 19 of the existing Act (section 21 of the present Bill) it is stated:—"(1) If any engineer is in possession of a certificate of competency granted by any competent authority in British India, or in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of competency as aforesaid, without undergoing examination. (2) Government may from time to time determine what authorities shall be deemed competent for the purpose of this section. (3) The certificate granted under this section shall be of such class as the board of examiners, or a majority of the members of the said board, on a consideration of the nature of the certificate in the engineer's possession, shall recommend." But the fact of them being granted certificates in Bombay was overlooked before, and so the words "in and other part of British India," have been omitted in the present draft, and it reads now by "any competent authority in British India," which will include Bombay. Section 22, which is a clause of some importance, has been introduced into the Bill at the request of a number of mill-owners and engine-drivers, and persons particularly interested in the subject, by whom it was represented that there were many men who, having managed engines for a number of years, became practically acquainted with their actions, and so were absolutely qualified to conduct them, and so it would be unfair to shut these men out from the employment of their lives. On the other hand, there was the danger of allowing incompetent engineers and engine-drivers to have steam machinery under their charge, particularly in mills, where it might entail a great sacrifice of life. Government have weighed all the circumstances, and engineers will be granted certificates, after satisfying the board of examiners as to their length of service, and that they are men who can do practical work and are safe to be trusted. It will be a certificate of service rather than a certificate of examination, but the subject will have to satisfy the board of examiners that he is in every way qualified to receive a certificate. This is a section in which theory has been set aside to meet the circumstances of men who have been trainer practically and have thorough practical knowledge of the business' and through whom there will be no fear of danger to human life. I think this completes the observations that I have to make on the details of the Bill. There are some very important changes which are set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I hope that the Bill—although we cannot, from the experience we have had in this and other cases—will serve a very useful purpose. I am sure it will; and be a safe-guard to human life, with the least possible chance of interference from capitalists and owners of machinery, and upon whose working so much of our welfare and prosperity depends. I observe my honourable friend Mr. Wadia has sent in notice of several amendments. These amendments are of course hardly in their place until the Bill is introduced to the Council, but being the first reading, I hope the honourable member will consent rather to become a member of the Select Committee for consideration of the Bill and keep his amendments for presentation to and consideration by the Committee rather than press them at the present time. I do not suppose my honourable friend has any objection to the introduction of the Bill. He will have an opportunity of bringing forward his amendments in committee, and if he does not succeed, he will have an opportunity of bringing them forward again at the second reading. There is no fear that his views will not receive full consideration, and that much weight will be put on the views of a gentleman of his great experience and knowledge. I may only add that Government and the Select Committee will be glad to receive suggestions from any quarter which may add to the practical value of this Bill. The Bill as it stands now is in itself the result of suggestions of this kind, and it may grow considerably or be altered much between now and the second reading of the Bill. I trust that this invitation will be met by intelligent gentlemen who are concerned in machineries, that we may get the Act put into shape that it may not require further alteration for many years again. With these observations I beg to move that the Bill be read for the first time.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said: I am glad that Government have felt it incumbent on them to introduce an entirely new Bill to fulfil the many requirements and changes in the Boiler Act which time and experience have shown to be necessary. Though I see no very great objection to the form in which the Bill has been brought before the Honourable Council, I think that it does not adequately represent the requirements of steam users which an experience of 21 years has enabled us to gather. The first point in which I consider these requirements have not been met by the Bill is the retention of a clause to cover the inspection of prime-movers, and the second point the mode in which the Bill provides for the supervision of boilers while at work. It will be in the recollection of the honorable members that this is the fourth Bill in connection with the inspection of boilers. The first Bill was passed in the year 1869, and was introduced soon after the catastrophe at the Bombay Ice Factory at Girgaum. It was then felt that a rapid growth of manufactures had then just commenced, while there was a dearth of skilled labour, that some provision should be made for the inspection of boilers by a Government Inspector for the security of life and property. But even so far back as 1869 there is no evidence or calamity to warrant an Act, for the inspection of prime-movers, and no serious accidents or loss had occurred since to warrant their inspection. It is difficult to judge what led legislation to move in this direction in the year 1873. The Bill of 1873 was introduced with a view to expand the inspection of boilers in the mofussil soon after the accident at Broach, the former Bill being for the City of Bombay only. If no inspection of prime-movers was found to be necessary in 1869, how much less is it necessary now, when we have advanced in manufactures, when science and experience even in Europe has minimised the number of accidents through boiler explosions, when we have schools for teaching and educating candidates for posts with necessary qualifications laid down by the Act, that I think the time has now come when provisions in the Bill for inspection of prime movers be omitted; this has been found in the past to have caused great hardship and unnecessary expense and loss to manufacturers and to their employes. So great was the cry against the inspection of prime-movers, that in 1886 the Government introduced the third Bill almost removing the clauses which related to their inspection, and only salutary clauses were kept in order to introduce the inspection of prime-movers in cases of emergency, but of late the advisers of Government who work this Act have endeavoured to take advantage of the salutary clauses to suggest the inspection of prime-movers; these clauses the Government of 1886 had only kept in the Act as safe-guards for cases of emergency. I thoroughly approve of the periodical inspection of steam-boilers, for the disastrous consequences of an explosion are likely to endanger not only the life and property of those immediately connected with, and in the employment of, a factory, but also of persons unconnected with boilers or factories. But whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to the necessity of a measure rendering the periodical inspection of steam-boilers on land by competent persons compulsory, none has ever existed as to the inadvisability of interference—whether by the State or by voluntary association in the matter of prime-movers. Accidents to life or limb arising from faults of engines are extremely rare, and no system of periodical inspection can avail to prevent such accidents as may occur; interference, therefore in the matter of factory engines and the qualifications of persons in charge of them has never had any existence in England, nor has any such interference ever been contemplated. If we admit the principle that legislation is only necessary for the protection of life and property, it will be found that no cause has been shown for the inspection of prime-movers. Under these circumstances I recommend the omission of the following clauses treating on prime-movers, *viz.*, in the heading in the preamble, section 3 (*b*) section, 36 (*a*) (*b*), and (2). If this principle is accepted, the next point where it will be advisable to make further necessary alterations will be as to the qualification of persons to be placed in charge of boilers. I hold that the present system of supervision of persons placed in charge of boilers is defective. The Act requires that there shall be a person with the necessary qualifications in immediate charge and supervision of boilers, and even it has been thought necessary to introduce a clause limiting a distance of 1,000 feet between boilers over which one and the same person can have control and supervision. Now it is well known that supervision as now carried on boilers is casual, the engineer in charge visiting the boiler-house perhaps twice or thrice a day. If we admit that this is sufficient, then why limit the distance between which an engineer should have charge of groups of boilers? Again what provisions are there for supervision during the absence of the person in charge through sickness, casual leave, or absence from duty through other causes? I contend that the principle is wrong, and that the following would tend to far greater security:—By all means let examinations be held granting certificates of various grades of qualifications but let legislature require that there shall be always in direct charge of a boiler or a group of boilers a person holding a certificate of competency while they are under fire and are steaming, to ensure prompt measures being taken in case of mishap. It is now acknowledged that many of the theories which were at one time held to account for explosions are now disregarded, and it is pretty well known that there are definite causes for explosions. One of the first persons to consider the subject of boiler explosions was the late Sir William Fairbairn, who in 1859 founded the Manchester Steam User's Association. Boiler explosions are caused through the following three causes, *viz.*, (1) Defective condition, embracing various forms of chemical actions, and fractures due to same; and chambering due to a combination of the two. (2) Corrosion, both internal and external, the former being sometimes dangerous, but not so rapid and treacherous as the latter. (3) Mismanagement. The two former can be prevented by regular and periodical inspection, while the latter can be avoided by the diligence and watchfulness of persons immediately in charge of boilers only. If boiler explosions are to be prevented and legislation desirable to secure this end, it can only be done, firstly, by careful and periodical inspection of boilers, and, secondly, by placing them under competent persons who, though not qualified to be engineers, are sufficiently versed with the management to be equal to emergencies. With this end in view I have proposed to make alterations in the following clauses relating to examinations of engineers, viz:—Sections 16 (3), 20 (2), 23, 26, and 27 (3). Regarding the qualification necessary for an engineer in charge of boilers, I will come back upon hereafter. I also suggest the omission of clause (*i*), section 6, and I do not think it is reasonable to ask an owner of boilers to see that the inspector has registered the number of his boiler in a register kept by him and has allotted to it a number. I, however, quite approve of the suggestion that it shall be one of the duties of the owner of a boiler to see that, within a reasonable period from the information reaching him giving the registered number of his boiler, the same is affixed thereon in such a manner as Government may from time to time prescribe. So also with clauses (1) section 7, and 1 and 2 of section 9, I think they might be so altered as to make this requirement compulsory. Regarding the examination of boilers, I would suggest the following alterations—It is unfair to ask the owner of a factory in the mofussil to keep his boilers out of use to suit the convenience of an inspector indefinitely, if ten days are insufficient for the purpose of arranging to get at the place where inspection is required let the time be increased to twenty days. Regarding section 8 (*c*) the altenative clause as proposed by me will more clearly meet the requirements of the case. Section 8 (*d*). Regarding this I do not see why this is necessary. I am quite aware that inspectors have advocated this from time to time, but there is no reason why the isolation of a boiler is necessary during examination any more than while it is being cleaned. No accident has occurred from want of this provision, and it will put the mill-owners and their employes to unnecessary expense, trouble, and night-work. Coming now to the examination of appurtenances and attachments of a boiler, and more particularly economisers, which are only heaters of water and contain vapour in a semi-liquid state, I consider their being kept in order, and good condition is greatly to the interest of the steam user, and will not involve any serious risk, in case of failure, to life or property. Explosions have not been known and cannot be caused through this. I am quite willing that all direct attachments to a boiler which may be enumerated such as stop valves blow off and scum cock feed valves mountings, manholes and mudholes, steam water-gauge fittings may be examined, but I strongly object to all connections or appurtenances under a general heading or "attachments into which steam under pressure is admitted" being classed as appurtenances liable for inspection, because the failure of such appliances will not lead to serious calamity, though it is possible now and then that it may injure life or limb. During the last twenty-one years in which the Act has been in force, I believe not more than six lives may have been lost through this cause, while the serious hindrance to trade would be incalculable. Indeed, I doubt, if these articles are to be examined, whether the staff of the boiler inspector would not require to be increased manifold, and it is questionable whether even such a step would prevent mishaps. As an instance of articles coming under this head I may quote the following:—Boiling kiers, clearing boilers, steaming boxes, evaporating pans, heating pipes, main range of pipes, sizing cylinders, drying machines, heating and burnishing rollers, water heaters, and steam kettles. While objecting to the reporting of repairs and renewal of rivets, I am quite prepared to accept that the owner shall be bound to report all explosions, collapses, rents, distortions, and even serious leakages that require repair. This should be made compulsory that the owner may be advised by competent authority which is frequently beyond the ken of average boiler-maker or attendant. It often happens that the repeated tinkering of a boiler, in consequence of some defect of material, workmanship, construction or feed water, leads eventually to an explosion. I now come to the question of the examination of persons who should be considered as qualified under the Act to have direct control and charge of boilers, and on other points where I think a change might be of advantage. Under the present rules, the Board of Examiners, consists entirely of persons who only understand the English language and generally those connected with the two great Steam Navigation Companies. These gentlemen have not had that experience of the boilers on land, and the questions put to the candidates often relate to matters unconnected with the management and construction of land engines and boilers, and as they are not versed in the native tongue, it would be desirable to appoint some of the gentlemen on the Commission or Board of Examiners, who could examine candidates in their mother tongue, in addition to those already appointed. The requirements for persons to be in charge of boilers should be limited to a proper knowledge of the management of boilers while under steam and of the various appliances attached thereto, a knowledge as to how to carry out repairs, and a knowledge of simple rules fo testing the density of water, and observing any defects that may crop up through corrosion. With such a knowledge any person should be qualified to be in charge of boilers. Persons having more than one boiler would no doubt employ the services of more than one person, while boiler users in the mofussil could easily keep in their employ persons with these qualifications, while for the supervision and for the better working of their machinery they could engage the services of engineers. Thus a simpler and more efficient and constant system of supervision would be ensured, and a better chance of the object of the Act being more readily fulfilled. In conclusion I may point out a discrepancy in schedule B, which requires that the inspection fee for boilers shall be charged at various rates according to the horse-power of the prime-mover to which they are attached. This is not a just method of adjusting the levy of fees. For instance, many large boilers are attached to no prime-movers at all. Again, boilers of various dimension and power may be used to drive a prime-mover of a given horse-power. I therefore think that it would be advisable to levy fees on the nominal horse-power of each boiler and not on that of the prime-movers to which they are attached. As an example, take a prime-mover of 50 H.-P., it is quite possible to employ five boilers of 10 H. P., each to supply steam to same as one boiler of 50 H.-P. it would be unfair to charge in the one case Rs. 250 and in the other Rs. 50 I therefore think it is fairer to charge as above stated on the actual nominal horse-power of a boiler than of prime-movers to which they are connected. I trust, therefore, the Council will defer the first reading of the Bill until the Hon'ble Mover has considered the suggestions and amendments of which I have given notice, and which have been printed and circulated.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said: Your Excellency, this Bill was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on the 12th February last. One would have thought that longer time might have been given to enable the public to express its opinion upon it. But I quite appreciate the reason which has moved your Excellency to call this meeting at an early date after the publication of the Bill. That reason, as I understand it, is to allow our colleague, the Hon. Mr. Naoroji Nasarvanji Wadia, to place the Council in possession of his views on the Bill before he leaves for England. As a large steam user himself, and as one doing business on behalf of other steam-users, the Hon. Mr. Wadia has had a great deal to do with the management of boilers and engines. His views, therefore, founded as they are on an intimate knowledge and experience in respect of steam-boilers and steam-engines extending over, I believe, 30 years, are entitled to the respectful consideration of this Council. I have accordingly listened to his speech with great interest. With the details of the Bill we shall deal hereafter. All we are concerned with at the present stage of the Bill is the principle of the measure the object of the Bill is to ensure a proper and competent inspection of steam-boilers and steam-engines so as to protect steam-users and the public from accidents arising from explosions, to remove inconveniences in the way of such inspection which are generally felt by the steam-users themselves, and generally to bring up the law up to the requirements of the advance made in the cotton industry of this Presidency. These objects, therefore, are such as to commend themselves to approval of all right-thinking persons. Care has to be taken at the same time that the provisions of the Bill do not hamper the growth of this industry. That the cotton industry is growing is evident from the facts given in the last Administration Report recently issued. From it I find that the present Act has been extended to certain districts of the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions. It has resulted in bringing within its scope a large number of boilers which had previously escaped examination. The Act may now be said to be in force in the whole of this Presidency. The working of the Act shows that the total number of boilers examined was 971—548 were in the city of Bombay and 423 in the Mofussil—as compared with 494 in the city alone during the previous year. Of these 89 boilers within the city, of which 57 were new, were brought on the registers of the department for the first time during the year. In regard to the boilers in the Mofussil, it was reported that their condition was fairly good, except in Gujerat, where they were more or less worn out and neglected. Only one causualty of a trifling nature occurred. The number of engineers examined was 373 as compared with 209 in 1888-89. The increase was chiefly due to the unusually large number of candidates for certificates of competency. This shows that the number of cotton factories, both in this City of Bombay and in the Mofussil, has been steadily increasing. In the City of Bombay the number of factories to which Act XV. of 1881 applied was 86 at the end of the year 1889-90. I have not met in the Administration Report with any statement showing the number of cotton-ginning and cotton-pressing factories in the Mofussil worked by steam during the last official year, but I dare say that their number must be large, seeing that there is scarcely a cotton ginning in the Presidency without these factories. I know that all over the four districts of Gujerat, their number has been increasing. The cotton ginning and cotton press factories work only during the busy cotton season. A competent inspection of them during this working season must be admitted to be a necessity. And for this reason the Commission appointed in 1884 to consider and report upon the working of the then Boiler Inspection Act (Act V. of 1873) found that the chief points elicited in course of the evidence taken by it were—(1) that the engines working in the smaller factories were cheaply got up and their workmanship was inferior; (2) that the boilers rejected by the larger mills as being totally unfit for work were purchased and worked in smaller factories; and (3) that those in charge of these small engines were in most cases unfit for their posts. To remedy some of the glaring defects in the then existing Act, the Act now in force was passed. But here it may be asked, where then is the necessity for the present measure and in what respects does the Bill now before the Council differ from the Act that is in force? My first reply is that the Bill is designed to meet certain inconveniences in the present Act which are admitted by steam-users themselves, for instance, the examination of each of the boilers working one steam-engine on a separate day is found to be very inconvenient. It means the stoppage of a factory for two or three days for work which can be done in one day. The present Bill tries to meet this inconvenience by providing for such examination on one and the same day. But there is another purpose which the Bill is designed to serve, and in respect of which the Bill differs from the Act at present in force. The present Bill differs from in that it applies to prime-movers as well as to boilers. The first Boiler Inspection Act, (Act VI. of 1869) applied to prime movers as well as to boilers. The second Boiler Inspection Act (Act V. 1873) applied also to both. But when the Act now in force (Act III. of 1887) was considered by the Legislature in 1886, this point about the application of the Act to prime-movers was carefully weighed. On the one hand, it was held that there is much ignorance in this country on the subject of the machinery and how to work it. On the other hand, it was maintained that such accidents are rare, that they do not often result in loss of life, that examinations of engines are not generally effective in preventing them, and that there are serious objections to an examination, which requires large engines to be pulled to pieces and put together again, perhaps in a very hurried manner, in order to avail loss from a large factory being stopped. For these reasons, the honorable mover of the Bill, the late Sir Maxwell Melville, at the meeting of the Legislative Council in October, 1886, remarked that "on the whole it has been thought advisable to exempt prime-movers from inspection, but to reserve power to Government to introduce such inspection, if from the frequency of accidents or other cause, it should be considered advisable. A provision to this effect will be found in the last section of the Bill.' And now I should like to know if during the interval between the passing of the Act and the present time, accidents to prime-movers have been so frequent and loss of life resulting from it has been so great as to necessitate the application of the Bill to them, and thereby to outweigh the difficulty of pulling to pieces and resetting all the brick-work required to overhaul these prime-movers during the busiest part of the working season when every working hour means money and cessation from it an actual loss. For these reasons I feel constrained to say that I cannot favour the extension of the Bill to prime-movers, though I am in favour of keeping to the section of the present Act, providing for the safeguard of inspection, of the frequency of accidents should render such inspection necessary. I now come to that part of the Bill [illegible] deals with the granting of certificates of [illegible] to engineers, qualified either in Bombay [illegible] think it only fair that an engineer who h[illegible]ate from a competent authority, no matte[illegible]h authority reside in Bombay or British [illegible] the United Kingdom or in any British Colony, shou[illegible] be entitled to a certificate, competency without undergoing examination. But with regard to the granting of certificates of service, it seems to me that the cases of those who have worked for many years in the management of boilers and steam engines, but who have not the capacity of studying with a view to obtain certificates of competency must be very few indeed, and I would deal liberally with existing cases of the kind, by a special provision for them, but I think it would turn out to be a mistaken leniency to provide generally for such cases. I cannot help considering it as offering a premium to indolence in the case of those rising youths of the country, who, in numbers ranging between 300 and 400 a year, offer themselves for examination to obtain certificates of competency. I should regret any such exemption the more because I find that such examination, involves no test of literary skill. The candidates might be examined, if they choose, in their vernaculars, Gujerati, Marathi, or Hindustani, and, not necessarily in English. All that is wanted is to test their competency and handling machinery if left alone, as they may be, on a remote part of the country. This is all the more necessary, because I find that the present rule for the examination of third-class engineers and engine-drivers is simple enough. It says "the examination shall be *viva-voce* and if possible it should be conducted in a foundry where the candidate's knowledge could be practically tested in the use of the steam, vaccum, and water guages: he should fully understand the working and use of the safety valves, he should be able to explain to some extent the actual working of the engines and the separate uses of the feed pumps, slide valves, pistons, &c.; he must have been three years employed in the management of engines and boilers previously to his application; and he must be not less than 21 years of age. With a driver's certificate of competency, he will be only qualified to take charge of boilers and engines not exceeding 20 horse-power nominal." As the number of youths offering to undergo examination after a service of three years in a factory is increasing year by year it seems only fair that their competency should be tested by more actual examination than by service, especially as the examination is eminently practical and that being *viva voce* it does not require any literary attainments. This was the very view taken by the Legislature when the present Act was passed. I therefore, agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia in thinking that the granting of certificates of service should be restricted to persons, who from long experience acquired in their present employment may be trusted to work boilers satisfactorily, but that hereafter examination testing a practical knowledge of boilers and engines should be insisted on, in the case of all who are desirous of receiving certificates of competency, I am sure the Bill is capable of improvement and when properly modified, it will fulfil the objects for which it is designed.

The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said: Whilst fully approving the principle of the Bill, and indeed acknowledging, on behalf of the public, the mercantile and manufacturing communities, the trouble the Government has taken in recasting the Bill and the attention they have paid to the recommendations and suggestions of the Mill Owners' Association, I shall reserve my remarks on Mr. Wadia's amendments, many of which I fully agree with until the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said: I do not profess to have any technical knowledge of the subject, although I am interested in boilers. So far, however, as my observations go, I consider that this Bill is a decided improvement on the existing Act and likely to be acceptable to the people affected by it, with some modifications of course, which, I have no doubt, will be met with due consideration at the proper time. I myself may have one or two amendments to propose, although I understand the proper time for that will be at the second reading of the Bill. I quite agree with Mr. Wadia when he says there should be on the board of examiners a gentleman conversant with the native languages, especially when, as I understand it, native candidates are allowed to answer their questions in native languages. Then as to sections 5 and 6, which deal with the appointment of Commissions for hearing appeals, I have no doubt they will be very acceptable to the business men concerned. Those are all the remarks I have to make at present.

His Excellency said: It is only necessary for me to explain that my reason for pushing forward this Bill is, because I am aware that our colleague, the Hon. Mr. Wadia, is shortly going to England, and it is due to the users of engines and prime-movers that one so experienced as the Hon. Mr. Wadia should have an opportunity of speaking on the merits of the Bill and give the Council the advantage of his experience. I trust our colleague, the Hon. Sir Raymond West in proposing the Select Committee will nominate Mr. Wadia, and that he will be able to accept service on that Committee. The Bill has been drafted more for the purpose of safeguarding the public against calamities, rather than the consideration of the interests of merchants and manufacturers. The Bill may be considered drastic by this latter body, and therefore, it is necessary that we should hear Mr. Wadia, who is technically competent to comment upon it. I trust that when the Committee does come to consider the Bill, they will not overlook the fact that clause 36 really leaves it to the option of Government whether they shall apply the Act to Prime-movers, unless necessary, and that clause 22 provides for those persons who have not a certificate of technical examination, but have sufficient practical skill and experience as to be fit to have granted to thkm certificates of services to the effect that they are qualified to the like extent as the holder of a certificate of competency granted by examiners. I understand there is no opposition to the first reading of the Bill, and I hope that the Select Committee will be able to conclude its sitting before Mr. Wadia's departure. If, however, he feels that he has not had time to bring forward his views at sufficient length, I can assure him on behalf of Government that we will extend the sittings of the Committee as long as it is necessary, and appoint a gentleman in his place. who will, as far as possible, be able to represent his views.

Sir Raymond West: Might I ask my hon. friend Mr. Wadia when he proposes leaving Bombay for England?

The Hon. Mr. Wadia: The 20th March.

The Bill having been read the first time,

The Hon. Sir Raymond West moved: That the following gentlemen be appointed to the Select Committee, the Hon. Mr. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Hon. Mr. Pritchard, and the Hon. Sir Raymond West, to consider the Bill and report in a fortnight.

The motion was carried.

BOMBAY GENERAL CLAUSES AMENDMENT ACT.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, in moving the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act 1886, said: I have now, your Excellency, to move that Bill No. 2 of 1891 be read the first time, which is an amendment of the General Clauses Act of 1886. The Act of 1886 was a very useful Act in ordinary legislation; but we consider that some defects have been discovered by actual practice, and also the changes that have taken place in the law since 1886 have made some parts of it practically obsolete; and it is obviously necessary, we should clear away some of the rubbish from the Act itself. I should have thought and do think it necessary to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, and I am more of that opinion now, having looked into the matter more closely, and having had certain defects pointed out to me by my honourable friend the Advocate General, I think, therefore, it will be desirable to refer it to a Select Committee to consider. It is more a matter for a Select Committee than for consideration here. It strikes me on looking at it, some improvements might be made, and these I hope will be made by the elected Committee I intend to propose. I, therefore, move, your Excellency, that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. the Advocate General said: I think the Bill is not one which needs the consideration of this Council. It is one which can be looked at more carefully by a Select Committee. It will be a useful Bill when clerically altered. It is one in which are clerical errors, and it will require careful examination before passed into law, and I think a Select Committee is the place where it can be carefully examined.

The Bill was then read the first time.

On the motion of Sir Raymond West, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and the Hon. Sir Raymond West were appointed a Select Committee to consider the Bill and report in a fortnight.

His Excellency then dissolved the Council.

THE AGE BILL.

The following is the English translation of the memorial forwarded by the Arya Mahila Samaj of Bombay and Poona and other bodies submitted to H. E. the Viceroy on the Protected Age Bill.

To his Excellency the Right Honorable the Most Noble Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. The memorial of the undersigned members of the Ladies' Association. "The Arya Mahila Samaj" of Bombay and Poona, and of other female inhabitants of Bombay,

Respectfully sheweth:—

That it is our fervent hope that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to pass into law the Bill for extending the Age of Consent, which the Hon. Sir Andrew Scoble has introduced into the Council, and thereby protect poor helpless females of our nation whilst still in an unripe condition, from the cruelty they are liable to suffer at the hands of their male consorts.

2. That, some months back, a large number of the females of this Presidency had submitted a petition to her Majesty's Government of India, praying that the limit of the Age of Consent, which at present has been fixed at 10 years, should be raised to 14. We are indeed grieved to see that, that the prayer of theirs has not met with approval. Nevertheless, our prayer now is, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to pass into law the Hon. Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, and fix the limit of the Age of Consent at least at 12.

That we, who form upwards of 125 millions of the population of India, are sunk in ignorance and are, by custom, for the most part held in thraldom all the country over. For this reason we are unable to raise our voice and lay our grievances before the benign Government. It behoves the Government therefore to extend their clemency to us, and to promulgate a law against dreadful oppression being practised against tender little girls, at least, before the age of twelve.

And for this act of grace, we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

STABBING IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

About a month ago, two Peshawar Pathans, named Gool Hoosein and Abdool, while travelling by the Veraur local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Ghoregaum to Bombay, made a murderous attack with knives upon two of their countrymen and severely wounded them. They were father and son, who were detained under treatment for the injuries in the Jamsetjee Hospital for several days. The two complainants, it was alleged, had enticed away the wife of Gool Hoosein, a handsome woman, about fifteen years of age, from Bombay to Ghoregaum, and were preparing to leave the latter place by the Ahmedabad mail train for their native country, when Gool Hoosein and his comrade appeared on the scene; and after a protracted discussion among them, all the parties were returning to Bombay, on the way to which the murderous attack was made. The young woman, Fatma, on seeing the attack upon her companions, made a most daring attempt to escape by jumping off from the carriage on to the foot-board of the passing train and shouting for assistance. Her cries attracted the attention of a railway policeman, who was passing by on foot at the time, and who had the train stopped. Prompt assistance was rendered to the wounded men, who were found lying on the floor of the carriage in a pool of blood, and their assailants were arrested and conveyed to the Thanna Jail. They were tried on Monday last before Mr. Kennedy, Magistrate of Thana, who sentenced Gool Hoosein to rigorous imprisonment for sixteen months, and Abdoola for six months.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second-Lieut. J. Kenny, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Captain.

Lieut. T. A. Savage has resigned his Commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieut. Charles Arnulph Shrewsbury Montgomery, Staff-Corps, has been appointed Captain.

Col. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Staff-Corps and Lieut. J. A. Honison-Crawford, Staff-Corps, have returned to duty.

Second-Lieut. J. M. Henry, of the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant.

Capt. J. E. Barry, Staff-Corps, Wing Officer 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India for one year.

Surgeon J. P. Barry, M. B., India Medical Service, is placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Surgeon G. E. Fooks, I.M.S., Medical Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India for one year.

The Services of Surgeon J. G. Hojel, M. B., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Col. W. Scott, Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Bombay L. I., has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year.

Col. E. W. Trevor, Staff Corps, acting Commissioner in Sind, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year and six days on private affairs.

Sub-Conductor J. Wharton, Ordnance Department, Bombay Circle, has been granted leave to proceed to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Brigade Surgeon W. Graves, Medical Staff, has been appointed as Administrative Medical Officer, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, pending the appointment of a successor to the Deputy Surgeon-General G. D. Hinde, C. B., Medical Staff, whose tenure of appointment on the staff is about to expire.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bombay Army Head-Quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on the 11th instant.

The Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to five per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

No sanction has yet been accorded by the Government of India to the scheme for expanding the water-supply of Simla, the matter being still under consideration. The heavy snow of the past winter will at any rate assure an ample supply for this season.

A temporary pavillion erected by the Parsee theatrical company in the compound attached to the town hall at Bareilly was burnt down on Monday. The company have lost all their property. The fire is said to have originated at the back of the structure where some one was cooking, and owing to high wind prevailing it was found impossible to save anything.

A telegram from the Miranzai field force, dated Kohat, 1st March says, the first telegraphic instructions have just been received from the army headquarters for the breaking up of the Miranzai field force, and orders agreeable to the above instructions will be issued to-morrow. We were all in hopes that our detention here for the last five days meant that we were going somewhere else, and we are much disappointed that it is not to be. The 1st and 29th Punjab Infantry have lately had heavy hailstorms at Gawada, but are keeping very fit. They were to have had a Gymkhana on Saturday last, but I fancy it must have been postponed on account of the weather. The weather for the last three days has been thoroughly Miranzai, that is, continuous rain and snow on the neighbouring hills. Malitk Makhmuddin is still here, awaiting the decision of the civil authorities as to his future.

The Calcutta Gold Market on Monday was better, all changes being upward. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 10; Sonapet, Rs. 1-3; Western Patkoom, As. 10; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-7; Dhadka, As. 9; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 7; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 9; Sonakhan, As. 8; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga, nominal.

That the male population of Bangalore exceeded the female by 312 is accounted for by the fact that there are so many unmarried fighting men. The total of the census of this year exceeds that taken in 1881 by about six thousand souls. The station was, at the time of census-taking, short of its full garrison by one-and-a-half battalions of Native Infantry.

Another monster memorial has been presented by a thousand Nanjenaud ryots to the Maharajah of Travancore. The petitioners, it is stated, have deputed a Select Committee to agitate further, if necessary.

A sensational trial which took place at Umballa on Friday last curiously illustrates the danger of appeal. A young woman, Mussamat Sajo, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for the murder of her illegitimate child, was ill-advised enough to appeal to the higher court for a reduction of the sentence. In the exercise of his powers either to lessen or add to the punishment, the Sessions Judge on Friday cancelled the original sentence, and ordered the appellant to be transported for life.

Monsignor Laouennan, Archbishop of Pondicherry, is seriously indisposed, and his medical advisers recommend his early departure to France. The Reverend Father Berger is likewise in very bad health, and will probably leave India for France by the next Mail steamer.

Writing on the tour of the Czarewitch, a St. Petersburg Correspondent says: The chapter of accidents in the journey of the Cezarewitch is not yet closed. The visit to Constantinople had to be abandoned on account of the dispute between the Porteand the Patriarch, and the consequent closing oft he Orthodox churches in Turkey. The journey in the Holy Land was similarly cut by the board. Next, on arrival at Bombay, Prince George got a chill from the cold land wind that blows at night in December and January at that place, and becoming feverish, he was prevented from touring through India with the rest of the party. Much against his will he is returning to Europe. Disagreement among the naval officers has led to some resignations. And, lastly, the visit to Chinese ports where so much that is strange and novel presents itself, has had to be curtailed to a mere look in at Nankin on account of the difficulty in connection with Chinese etiquette, which requires the foreigner, however distinguished, to stand in the presence of the representatives of the Chinese ruler. Many well-informed people think that the Siberian tour will likewise be abandoned, though I believe I am right in saying that this will not be so unless some unforeseen accident requires it.

The Amir's examination into the alleged embezzlements in his various accounts offices has led to a wholesale dismissal of the accountants and the appointment of new men in their places.

The value of the East Coast Railway was evidenced by a remark made the other day by one of a band of Americans who devote themselves to the hopeless task of converting the crass and bigoted native of Orissa. A visitor to Puri (Jagannath) lamented in his presence the utter stagnation of that sleepy hollow. "Sir," he replied with infinite candour, "it's not the mission-ary that they want down here, it's the eng-ine."

An increase in output of over thirty-three per cent. in the course of two years augurs well for the future of the Bengal coal industry. There is still a large import trade in Bombay and Sind, the cost of overland transport being so great that Bengal coal is unable as yet to compete in these markets. It is, however, being sent to Burma in fairly large quantities; and since Indian coal costs on the average about a third of the price of the sea-borne article, the time cannot be far distant when it will take entire possession of the Indian market.

The Lahore paper says that the same ill-luck in the matter of weather, in a minor degree, seems to be in store for the Black Mountain Expedition, as befell the Miranzai Force. The troops were to begin moving on Thursday, and on that day bad weather appeared to have set in over the greater part of the Punjab. The 11th Bengal Lancers are the first to move, followed by the Mountain Batteries, 28th Punjab Infantry, 37th Dogras and 11th Bengal Infantry. The Seaforth Highlanders were to march on Saturday. The signalling company marches with them. The General starts on the 4th. Colonel Palmer from Sialkot takes over the district.

The Goveanment of Bengal, it is understood, has expressed its desire that the Bengal Police Committee's chief duty will be to attempt to devise means of welding together more completely than has hitherto been done the rural and regular Police.

A petition, signed by a number of the leading inhabitants of Madras, has, it is said, been forwarded to the Governor praying that the Advocate-General or Crown Prosecutor be directed to enter a *nolle prosequi* in a forgery case which has baffled two juries at the last High Court sessions and stands adjourned for next sessions. The petition is based on the ground that the majority of both juries returned a verdict of not guilty, such majority forming two-thirds of the entire jury empanelled.

The *Madras Mail* states that the Bradlaugh Memorial Fund at Madras is not receiving the support it was expected it would. Though started by educated Indians, a European gentleman has been the most generous contributor. His example, though admired in theory, has not been followed in practice.

The quickest piece of work yet brought to notice in connection with the taking of the Census, writes the *Pioneer*, was performed in the town of Revilgunge in the Chuprah district. This municipality has a leader in Tara Pershad Mookerjee, Rai Bahadur, pleader and zemindar, who does not allow the grass to grow under his feet. So excellent were this gentleman's arrangements that he had all his figures totalled and w rked out during the night and the report for a population of 13,400 souls in the Collector's hand at 6 o'clock next morning. Whatever records may lead to light elsewhere, this is one that at any rate cannot be beaten.

As might be expected, the task of taking count of the Indians has proved one of the most difficult parts of the American Census. According to Mr. Donaldson's official report, the enumerators of the five civilised tribes in the Indian territory were mostly Indians themselves. At Oraibe, in Arizona, trouble was threatened, and factional disturbances occurred. One of the enumerators was confined for several weeks in a Moqui town, but was finally released. Some of the reservation Indians were very cautious in their reception of the enumerators. Their portfolios were suggestive of books, and many Indians, considering them books of new religious creeds, refused to answer the questions. Others advised resistance, claiming that this enrolment was a scheme to get their names, which would then be attached to an alleged treaty, and they would be robbed of their right to remain on their lands. The enrolment of the Shawnee, Miami, Winnebago, Sioux, and other tribes presents many curious and interesting features. Some Indians of these tribes are reported as eighty, ninety, one hundred, one hundred and ten, and in one case one hundred and fourteen years of age. This appears to corroborate the late Mr. Thoms's opinion that the most wonderful cases of longevity are always found where parish registers are most wanting. The philologist, with the aid of the phonograph, might, says Mr. Donaldson, by visiting the reservations and meeting these aged persons, preserve the Indian tongue of many tribes, now nearly extinct.

The official organ of the Russian Ministry of Finance now admits and affirms the diminished overturn of the last fair at Nijni-Novogorod, which other accounts have made out to have been very satisfactory. The journal states that there was a diminution of 5,831,000 roubles in the value of merchandise in stock at the fair as compared with the preceding fair of 1889, and 3,235,000 roubles decrease in the value of goods sold. The total of sales amounted to 174,000,000 roubles. The amount of Asiatic goods was 3,500 roubles less than in 1889. A great deal, however, is made of the fact that at the last fair Afghan merchants appeared there for the first time. It is not stated how many, and one or two traders from the eastern frontiers of Bokhara, who took advantage of the Transcaspian Railway to come and see the great Russian fair, would be quite enough to make the Russians talk about it.

We wonder, writes the local paper, whether any station in India is so mismanaged as Lahore in the matter of roads. What is the road-material employed, when a day or two of rain produces upon the Mall a slimy and sticky layer of mud, a couple of inches deep, most difficult and dangerous for horses? What are the terms of contracts for road mending when the main road to the jail and race-course can be encumbered for months with heaps of kunkur, near which no single coolie comes for weeks together? What kind of supervision is exercised, when the kunkur can be placed so as to cause a maximum of risk to carriages, and the parts of the road under repair can be left without lights or guards at night, and nothing to indicate the whereabouts of the large branches of trees, which are supposed to keep off carriages, but only convert the drive home at night into the wildest of steeplechases? These are questions which more in sorrow than in anger we have been asking for a long time now. Over one of the kunkur heaps above mentioned, a narrow escape from a serious accident was experienced on Saturday last by Mr. LeMarchand, Superintendent of Post Offices, and family. The horse and trap fell heavily; and no one could have been more surprised than the occupants of the latter to find themselves all practically uninjured. Gratitude for the escape is not, however, due to the Municipality.

When Christopher Columbus was leaving Spain in despair after the Junta had pronounced his exploration scheme to be "vain and impracticable," he halted at the monastery of La Rabida, near Palos, to ask for bread for his boy Diego. There he poured his sorrows into the sympathetic ears of Juan Perez, who had been the Spanish Queen's confessor. The monk's influence at Court was still sufficient to regain the ear of royalty for Columbus; and not far from this spot, where his despair was changed to hope, the marvellous voyage of discovery was commenced in 1492. For this monastery of La Rabida, as we learn from a Madrid Correspondent, the Spanish Ministers of the Colonies and Public Works, with Government engineers and architects, set out on Saturday evening, with the view of settling on the spot plans for the raising of a statue to Columbus, for restoring the famous convent, and for preparing accommodation for an American Congress, and other projected celebrations of the four hundredth anniversary of the great voyage of Columbus. The Spanish Government will provide the supplies by vote of the Cortes this year, and a grand commission in Madrid is actively pushing the organization of this national commemoration. Unfortunately, the state of health of the lineal descendant of Columbus, the twelfth Duke of Veragua, leaves little hope that he will be able to be present at the fourth centenary celebration.

The diminution in the number of criminals in England has been the subject of much congratulation of late. It may be that the actual decrease of crime is not sufficient to account for this, and that, in part at least, it is due to the shorter sentences now so generally imposed. But that crime is to some extent actually diminishing while the population is increasing, seems to admit of no doubt; and it is especially satisfactory to find that the criminal with a knowledge of a trade is fast becoming quite a rare bird. It is indeed a great and a growing difficulty in the building and repairing of our prisons that, whereas up till the past few years skilled labour was always to be found among the prisoners themselves, the supply is dwindling every year, and the employment of free outside labour more and more necessary.

Are Englishmen behind Frenchmen in the matter of "historic imagination?" Our contemporary *The Spectator*, who holds that they are, has contrasted the excitement caused in Paris by Sardou's "Thermidor" with the stolid ignorance of the peasantry of Weston Zoyland regarding the traditions of Sedgemoor. Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys, however, who has recently been devoting a searching inquiry on the spot into the subject of the Duke of Monmouth's final struggle, declares that the incidents of that memorable contest still dwell vividly in the popular memory. At Bridgewater, Taunton, Wellington, and the villages around he testifies to the deepest interest being still taken in all that relates to the unhappy Duke. Macaulay heard from the mouths of the peasants themselves how, when children, they played on Sedgemoor at the fight between King James and "King" Monmouth, and how that those playing at Monmouth's men always raised the cry of "So ho!" "I might," adds *The Spectators*, correspondent, "give a great number of further instances of current traditions in the locality of the battle."

In describing some of the results of the Educational Congress held in Paris during the great Exhibition, M. de Coubertin tells us that six thousand letters were despatched from Paris early last year, addressed to head-masters of English colleges all over the world. A great many answers have in consequence been received to the following questions:—What are the games played in your school or university? If there are local plays, give the chief rules. How many hours do the boys play a day? a week? What about riding horseback, fencing, military drill, rowing? Are they allowed to form athletic associations? Have they debating societies? Do you believe in athletics improving companionship? morality? work? temper?" After summarising these answers M. de Coubertin adds the interesting comment that the inquiry has shown that all over the world Englishmen, who perhaps knew very little about Arnold himself, are still holding to his views and ideas, and believe them to be the best. "A reform of the same kind (he adds) we are now trying to introduce in France, according to the perhaps un-Christian, but very practical principle: when you find your neighbour has something good, take it."

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Major-General Lord William Seymour has been formally appointed to the command of the South-Eastern district at Dover, and will take over the post from Major-General Montgomery Moore on the 24th inst. Lord W. Seymour is an ex-Guards-man, having served in the Coldstreams, but until 1889, when he was promoted to his present rank, he did little regimental duty and had a luck to be constanrly serving on the staff. He saw service in theRussian war and the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Lord William Seymour is not regarded as a particularly smart officer, and owes a great deal of his good fortune to the Duke of Cambridge, who has always been his friend. A few months ago he declined the command of the army of occupation in Egypt.

Herr Joachim, is a Hungarian by birth, and will celebrate his sixtieth birthday this year. He was a prodigy when but a child, and he is now regarded as king of the violin, while Lady Halle reigns as queen of that instrument. His first visit to the metropolis was paid when he was thirteen years of age. Every recurring year has welcomed him in London, where for his magnificent playing and his charming personality he is much esteemed. For thirty-two seasons he has played with the greatest success at the Popular Concerts, and in 1889 was presented with a splendid violin in commemoration of the fact that he had played before the public for fifty years. He is modest and retiring, making friends among the chief members of the English aristocracy. Before he departs, it is hoped he will introduce Brahms' new quintett in G.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes, the special correspondent sent out by the *Times* to investigate the negro question in the Southern States, is a very fair, clean-shaven, clear-cut-featured young man. His special line in journalism is the navy. On this subject he has acquired a reputation as an authority, and is on the General and Arts Committees of the Royal Naval Exhibition. Every year for the last six years he has never missed spending a month or two on a man-of-war in naval manœuvres as special for one or other of the dailies. In the Jubilee naval manœuvres he represented the *Daily News*, and for one issue of that paper wrote twenty-two columns, an unrivalled feat in Press work. He was the writer of "The Great Naval War of 1887," a production something on the lines of the Battle of Dorking. It caused a mild sensation, and was translated into all the European languages.

Justice Jeune once had a treasure of a butler. Mrs. Jeune's expansive geniality makes her drawing-rooms a favorite kobnobbing place for all shades of politicians, but discords will arise in the most harmonious of gatherings. The story goes that at a time when there was no love lost between the two, Mr. Forster and Mr. Parnell called almost precisely at the same moment. That settled the butler's doubts as to where the line should be drawn. He drew it there, and suavely but firmly said Mr. Jeune was "not at home" to both visitors. An astute and resourceful man, that butler.

Some one who knew the great naturalist personally laments the desecration of Darwin's study in his house at Down, Kent, over which he was lately allowed to go by Mrs. L—, Darwin's daughter, a lady remarkably like her distinguished father. "One would have thought," he writes, "that from this memorable room not a pen, not even a scrap of paper used by Darwin would have been removed. But whata desecration! All is in disorder. The books—the desk—gone. The explanation is, Mrs. L——was good enough to tell us, that much of the furniture of the room has been taken away by her brothers for their own use. Well, people have a right to do what they please with their own, yet to an outsider it does seem a pity the things should ever have been disturbed. Some interesting mementoes of Darwin, nevertheless, are there. Among these is the revolving stool whereon his microscope rested, looking very like an old-fashioned piano stool, with a black hair-cloth cover.

"The hot-house, in which so many of Darwin's experiments and observations were made, has fared worse even than the study. It stands in a long narrow recess of the garden, walled in on all sides but the one. Only the wall, the pavement, and the glass are there. There is nothing at all about the place except the imperishable memories of the venerable investigator who used it. To look at, apart from these memories, it is the abomination of desolation."

Mr. G. W. Foote, who, by the death of Mr. Bradlaugh, is left the leader of the Secular party in England, is still a young man. He is a keen dialectician, well-read, and brimful of resource in debate. His connection with the freethought movement dates back to 1870. His first official position was in the Secular Sunday School, started at the Hall of Science. He was associated with Mr. Bradlaugh in starting the National Republican League, and took part in founding the Metropolitan Radical Federation, on whose council and executive he has been prominent since its beginning. His paper, the *Freethinker*, has been more financially successful than any other organ of the party ever started, and for his opinions in it he has done twelve months' imprisonment. On the resignation of of Mr. Bradlaugh, two years ago, he was unanimously elected chairman of the National Secular Society.

The special lady commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has been "spying" in the Salvation Army ranks, in the regulation bonnet and cloak, is says a home paper Mrs. Williamson, a smart young lady journalist, who has successfully performed other missions not less delicate. She has some amusing recollections of poor Editor Duncan, to whom she went (only professionally, of course) for a husband. Her personal attactiveness can be judged from the fact that Duncan, who must have been no mean judge of feminine charms, confessed himself somewhat smitten.

Another enterprising thing she did was to get several of Whiteley's young men paraded and to inspect them in the character of a hostess requiring guests at a guinea a head. She has passed as an influenza patient to West-end doctors in order to get their cures. She has submitted her bump of curiosity to two phrenological professors in order to afterwards confound them, and she has explored the East-end for picturesque copy with an indifference to personal comfort that of itself proves her quite a plucky woman. It is a significant fact that a few days after she sent up her card to Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. O'Shea fled to France.

Lord Castletown, who has been appointed Unionist Whip in the House of Lords, stands over six feet high, and is somewhat spare looking in figure. The family name is Fitzpatrick, and the family estates are in Queen's county. The present lord, who is the second only, is a busy City man, being chairman of a good many companies. His City connection is no doubt due to the fact that he is married to a daughter of Mr. Magniac, of Mathieson, Magniac, and Co.

A constant visitor to the Haymarket lately might have seen sitting in the dress circle every night a young and pretty nurse. The lady was there not for the purpose of studying "The Dancing Girl," but in attendance upon Mr. Beerbohm-Tree. Between every act her ministrations were required by the suffering actor. Before attending the husband she had nursed Mrs. Tree through a long and dangerous illness, and so successfully that, when Mr. Tree became ill, his wife insisted upon the same nurse attending him even at the theatre. The Young nurse is Miss Edith Cole.

We hear that Miss Rosina Filippi, the charming and accomplished actress of the Court Theatre is engaged to be married. Her fiancé is a Mr. Dawson, who is occupied in business in the provinces as a maltster, and comes of a strict Nonconformist family. The marriage is to take place in August. Everybody, of course, is familiar with Miss Filippi's clever performance in "The Cabinet Minister," "Mamma," and "Aunt Jack," and most people remember the success of her admirably finished impersonation of the French waiting-maid on Mr. Beerbohm Tree's production of "The Red Lamp" at the Comedy Theatre; but how many recollect that she once played Portia to Mr. Hermann Vezin's Shylock at a Gaiety matinee in November, 1883?

We should be sorry if Miss Filippi's marriage were to affect her connection with the stage or with that section of London Society of which she and her grandmother, Madame Colmache, have been such interesting members. Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Annie Hughes, and Miss Filippi; what a lot our younger actresses of note are getting married off! And we see that Miss Clara Jack's name should also be added to the list.

Lord Mayor Savory is very proud of the fact that during the last seven years he has never missed on a single Sunday the opportunity of conducting the service at the mission hall in connection with the church at his seat near Sunningdale. He preaches a sermon as well as he proposes a toast at a civic function, and this accounts for the somewhat solemn accents which characterise his post-prandial efforts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R. Calvert, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The steam-ship Birchfield, 1,480 tons, Captain B Norton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with 77,580 cases kerocine oil. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Company.

Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer Clive, Captain P J Falle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on the 24th ultimo. The Clive was employed there for trooping purposes. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage.

The French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—His Excellency General Francis Maria da Cunha, Lady and Miss da Cunha, Mr and Mrs Meliton, Mr Constantino Aragao, Mr and Mrs Veriato Correa Lacerda and two children, Mr Campbell, Mr Wallace, Mr H Youngest, Mr Daniels, Mr Gomes da Silva, Mr Olympio, Mr Constancio Roque da Costa, Mr G Paulo, Mr Bremmer, Mr Thakurdas, Mr and Mrs Guibert, Mrs Kaibai, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co
" Sculptor	850	McAllister	C	B I S N Co
" Emir	2620	Robson	D	K Nixon & Co
" Bendi	2296	Beneke	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Wai	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Ashlands	1491	McEwan	P	W&A Graham & Co
" Megna	753	Steuart	Q	M Mackenzie & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema……Nacoda……Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
" Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozoni
" Pekin	2733	Harris	6	P & O S N Co
" Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
" Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

MEREWETHER GRAVING DOCK.

S.S. Wardha…… 1262 ……Wadge……B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	I. M. S. Clive	Falle	Calcutta, Feb 24.
	Birchfield (s)	Norton	Batoum, Feb 10.
	Labourdonnais (s).	Schmitz	Aden, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Frieda (s)	Readhead	Madras.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	China.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Hicks	England.

The steamer Waverley, Captain Calvert, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ebro, for Hull, &c.
" Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
27	Palamcotta s	Nailer	Bombay, Feb 8.
	Merkara s	Cure	London, Jan 19.
	Cy. of Cambridge s.	Black	Liverpool, Jan 27.
28	Himalaya s	Brown	Colombo, Feb 21.
	Palitana s	Rougherty	Singapore, Feb 17.
	Clan Macintosh s.	Macallister	Liverpool, Jan 18.
March.			
1	Kohinur s	Bullock	Calcutta, Feb 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27.—Steamers Comila, Lindula, Malda, Maharaja and Shannon, and ship County of Linlithgow.

Feb. 28.—Steamers Reindeer, Port Augusta and Gaekwar, ship Loch Carron, and barque Saraca.

March 1.—Steamers Wing Sang, Holyrood, Persia and Pentakota, and ship Rowena.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
28	Katoria s	Negapatam.
March.		
2	Nawab s	Bombay.
	Rewa s	London.
	Shannon s	Calcutta.
	Niemen s	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

March.		
2	Shannon s	London.
3	Niemen s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 5.

For Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 2,250 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 45 bales wool, J Bunichand; 33 bales wool, M Rumearun; 180 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 500 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 cwts oil cokes, Purshotam Jairam; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore & Co; 105 bales cotton Framjee, Sands and Co; 170 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 51 bales wool, Soonderdass Dossa and Co; 119 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co 87 bales wool, C Nanjee; 45 bales wool, K Khooshall; 72 bales wool, M Khoopchand; 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For London.

Siam s—5 cases condiments, Lyon and Co; 67 cwts ivory, C Aloobhoy; 4 cwts ivory, M Goolam Mahomed; 12¼ cwts ivory, Ibjee Sewjee.

For Dunkirk.

Wennington Hall s—7,500 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 24 cwts stones, E Abdoolabhoy; 3,249 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Havre.

Acworth s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,004 cwts linseed and 860 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Emir s—1,004 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 188 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 976 cwts linseed, R. Kaderbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 10 bale cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Lycia s—4,500 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,000½ cwts gingelly seed, and 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Bendi s—110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Bendi s—500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Ashland s—100 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 750 cwts gingellyseed, G Desur; 1,090¼ cwts groundnuts and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed David Sassoon and Co; 5,698 cwts groundnuts,, Ralli Brothers; 1,800 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

For Hull.

Ebro s—8,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,000¼ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 3,500½ cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—1,999 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Windsor s—300 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 310 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,940 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 6,997½ cwts gingellyseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 4,001 cwts gingellyseed, J C Bushby and Co.

For Barcelona.

Windsor s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 850 bales cotton, E S Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Naples.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Calcutta.

Wardha s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—139 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 83 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co; 103 cwts sandalwood, Yue Lun Ching; 45 cwts wheat, &c, P F Talati; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 158 cwts sandalwood J Peerbhoy and Co; 10 cwts sulphate of copper and 22 cwts senna leaves, Yue Lun Ching; 10½ cwts ooplate, 28 cwts bysabole, 45 cwts jurdalloo, and 20 cwts kissmiss, Quan Lun Eaoo.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 5.

From Glasgow.

Dragoman s—3 cases confectionery, D Heerajee.

Armenia s—35 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—5 packages padlocks, A Shaik Adum; 3 packages lamps, T M H Aboo.

From London.

Clyde s—12 cases cheese and biscuit, H Mahomedally; 12 packages provision and 2 packages acid, A Dhunjeebhoy; 19 cases provision, Treacher and Co; 15 casks tapefuse, Walsh, Lovett and Co; 71 cases wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 14 cases medicine, &c., F S Madon and Co.

Oriental s—26 cases cheese, &c, H A Burktoola; 5 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons.

Pekin s—7 cases champagne, Rustomjee M Guzder.

From Bordeaux.

Clyde s—30 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 91 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Gutenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Rotterdam.

Clyde s—21 cases geneva, Pestonjee Maneckjee; 40 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From Genoa.

D Balduino s—1qr. cask Lisbon wine, L C Pinto.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—32 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 21 cases wine, C Octavian and Co.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—7 bales printing paper, Volkart Brothers.

From New York.

Paul Revere s—5,000 cases kerocine oil, V Ebram and Co.

From Batoum.

Fried s—5,000 cases kerocine oil, L Chuttoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—March 2.

Browne, Captain, Burma Devon Regt, on leave, from Bhamo.

March 3.

Webb, Surg-Genl, Bombay, on duty, from Bhuj.

March 4.

Browne, Captain, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Calcutta.

March 5.

Campbell, Captain, N-W-P and Oudh, Judl Dept, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES.—March 4.

Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo Adjt Genl's, on duty, to Poona.

Greig, Col, Bo, Adjt Genl's, on duty, to Poona.

Lewesb Col, Ms. Staff Corps, on duty, to Ootacamund.

March 5.

Willough'y, Lt-Col, Bo, on duty, to Poona.

Holland, Lt, Bengal, 34th Pioneers, on duty, to Meean Meer.

Houghton, Captain, 19th M I; from leave, to Mandalay.

Webb, Surg Genl, Bo, Inspection duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 6th March, 1891.

1. To-morrow the Corps will parade at the Municipal Office, at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Colaba to continue the annual course of gun target practice. Members who cannot attend at the Municipal Office can join at St. John's Church, Colaba, at 4-15 p.m. Members of both Batteries who have not received their uniform are requested to attend in plain clothes.

2. There will be gun drill for No. 2 or "B" Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 5-45 p.m.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No. 2 or "B" Battery from the 2nd Instant:—

No. 223 Gunner L. Bromley.
No. 224 Gunner G. Blackwell.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 6th March, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 5 p.m., for drill under the Commanding Officer at the Town Hall. 10 rounds of blank Ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Officers commanding Companies are requested to examine the pouches before the ammunition is issued. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. As the annual inspection will take place on the 21st instant, it is particularly requested that all who possibly can will attend on the two Commanding Officer's parades on the 7th and 14th instant.

Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 7th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The class for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening. Candidates for the forthcoming examination are requested to attend.

3. "B" Company Prize Competitions will take place on the 9th, 13th, 16th and 20th instant. Members who have not received particulars can do so on applying to the Officer Commanding the Company. No members will be eligible for prizes who are not efficient for the season.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—March 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Argument on rule for review.

7-90—Little, S, F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford, B, B and B.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Motion to vary Assist Commissioner's special report.

508 and 509—Macfarlane, E and H—Jugmohundas Mungul-das vs F Yorke Smith and others—Little, S, F, and N, and Nanu and H—Part heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

624—Payne, G and S—Merally Rehmoobhoy vs Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

691—Conroy and B—Goswami Shri 108 Shri Girdharíji Maharaj vs Shri Goverdhunlalji Girdhariji Maharaj—Craigie, L and O.

695—Chalk, W and S—Bulwantrao Sudashiv and another vs Bhugwantrao Sudashiv and others—Crawford, B, B and B.

696—Crawford, B, B and B—E C K Ollivant vs Serafina de Ga—Conroy and B.

702—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Jefferson, B, D and K, and L, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

For Consent Decree.

534-90—Chitnis, M and M—Nusserwanji Cursetji Gandhy vs The Star of India Mills Co—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

355-89—Ardesir, H and D—Jamilabebee vs Hajee Syed Imadoodin and others—M H Khan—Part heard.

214-90—In person—A pauper—Purshotum Lukhmon and others vs. Bai Rodebai and others—Chitnis, M. and M., and B. V. N. Kirtikar.

633-90—Payne, G and S—Shivjee Dhurmajee vs Limbabai and others—Chalk, W and S, and T and D, &c.

159-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Goolab bin Nassur—Crawford, B B and B.

333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.

600-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale vs. Yenkappa Morarji Ghodker and others—In person.

408-89—Shamrao, P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

605-90—Crawford, B B and B—Syed Abdool Hak Karmalkar vs C Norman and others—Conroy and B and C L and O—Part heard.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Balcrishna Bapooji and others—Claimants Conroy and B, J C C, W and G, and T, D & C.

Postponed Long Causes.

571-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.

572-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.

230-90—Crawford, B B and B—Nundoo Dossa vs Soonderdas Dossa and others—Conroy and B.

331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga vs Hurjeewan Vussonjee—Little, S F and N.

420-90—D S Garud—Goolabbai vs Narsingdas Ramnarayen and others—Pestonjee and R. and J R D and K.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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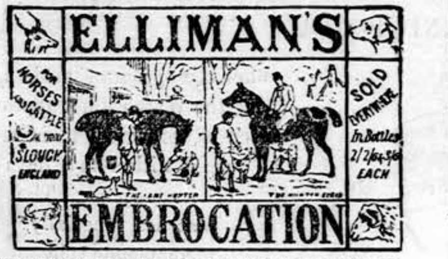

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Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. Rutland,
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Sir.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

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It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
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Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
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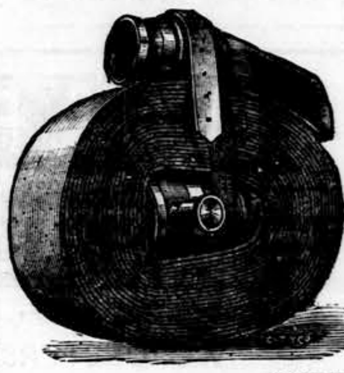

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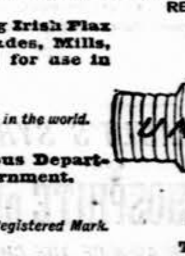

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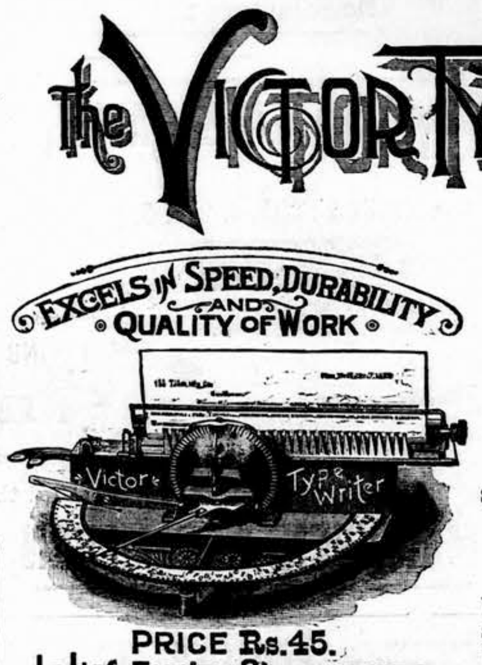

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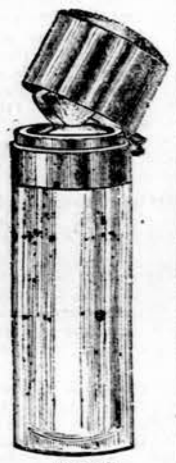

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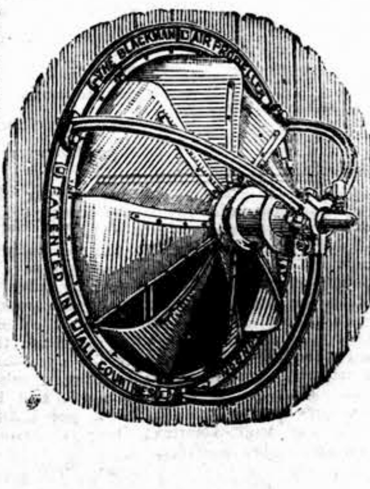

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